PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Grand Skating
At the Rink to-night.

Callie Curtis,
The Western favorite, at the Rink to-night.

Unsurpassed in Skill
Is Callie Curtis, at the Rink to-night.

The Perfection of Grace
Is Callie Curtis, at the Rink to-night.

Good Ice, Fine Music,
And a perfect carnival of fun, fill the Rink to-night.

Housekeeping Goods
At Barker's final sale. Prices reduced.
Table Linen,
Napkins,
Doylies,
Towels,
Toweling,
Quilts,
Plain and Table Covers, &c., &c.

Toilet Soaps
Of all kinds, at the lowest rates, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear,
For ladies, gents and children, closing out cheap at Barker's final sale.

Singer's Sewing Machines
Are simple, compact, durable and beautiful. It hems, braids, cords, tucks, quilts, fells, trims, binds, &c. Straw & Morton, Agents, corner of St. Clair and Penn streets.

Yard
And quarter wide Bleached Muslin reduced from 18½c to 12½c, at Barker's final sale.

Nos. 80 and 81 Water Street,
Will be offered at Auction on Thursday, January 23d, at 10 o'clock P. M. See advertisement of John D. Bailey & Bro., Auctioneers, in another column.

Paisley and Cashmere
Long and Square Shawls, bargains, at nearly one-half former prices, at Barker's final sale.

Singer's Sewing Machines
Have been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, and is the best machine in use. Straw & Morton, agents, corner St. Clair and Penn streets.

7-4 Pillow Casing,
12½ cents, a little wet on the edge, at Barker's final sale.

Sheeting, Long Cloth,
At 12½ cents, same as selling at 15 and 18 cents, at Barker's final sale.

Try Them--Buy Them.
Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 1st Wood street.

At Twelve and a half Cents,
Fine Huck Linen Towels and large size Damask Napkins, at Barker's final sale.

Buy Your
Blankets now. See the most astonishing bargains at Barker's final sale.

Singer's Sewing Machines
Possesses merit over every other for family use or manufacturing purposes. Straw & Morton, agents, corner St. Clair and Penn streets.

Have You Seen
The 12½ cent Shirting Muslin at Barker's final sale.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Surpassing Belief,
The prices at Barker's final sale.

Buy the Best
Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 184 Wood street.

Reduced to Twelve and a Half Cents,
Best Armure Delaines, nearly one half less than the present wholesale price, at Barker's sale.

Best Quality of Prints,
Ten cents, at Barker's final sale.

Leaf Tobacco,
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel P. Diuan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Incredible.
The prices given this day for Goods at Barker's final sale. See them.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three hundred and fifty barrels of spirits were seized in Boston on Tuesday by Revenue Inspector Connolly, of New York.

A fire took place in Root, Whitelaw & Co.'s leather store in Cleveland, Tuesday night. Loss $25,000 to $30,000. Covered by insurance.

The exhibits of the business of five street railroad companies in St. Louis, for the past year, show a loss of over seventy thousand dollars. Only one road in the city has made money, and that only twelve thousand dollars. An appeal is to be made to the Legislature of Missouri for authority to raise the fare from five to six cents.

All the parties engaged in the prize fight at St. Louis, on Sunday last, in which Thomas McCann was killed, who have been arrested, have been sent to Belleville jail, to be held for examination or action of the Grand Jury.

A London special says: George Francis Train has been released by the Cork authorities. The causes leading to his arrest are as follows: An Englishmen named Gee, a fellow passenger of Mr. Train, informed the officers on the tug-boat which boarded the Scotia at Queenstown that Train had said he came to Ireland to organize the Fenians and commence the fight. Train was arrested on this information. Gee denied giving such information when before the Court. Consul Eastman, at Queenstown, was exceedingly active in Train's behalf. Minister Adams at once saw Lord Stanley, who ordered the release of Train. Lord Stanley disavows all on the part of the Government, and stated that the local authorities were solely responsible.

Advices from Jamaica, of the 13th, report that the additional tax on houses had been levied, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the poor. Some houses on Lansquereth hall been destroyed by incendiary fires.

By instructions from Spain, newspapers have been prohibited in all the colleges on the Island of Cuba.

There are vague reports that twenty thousand muskets have been secretly sent from Havana to Yucatan, and that an expedition is ready to start for Sisal at two hours' notice.

Intelligence from the City of Mexico to the 11th inst. has been received. The Government supports a project to buy twenty-four frigates, each State purchasing one. The quadruple alliance has been concluded between Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Bolivia. Juarez gave a banquet to the Bolivian Minister. Senor Alvarezo, of Morello, had been seized by the robbers, and obliged to pay a ransom of $28,000. Congress had declared Yucatan in a state of seige. Campechy and Mabasco are each to supply one hundred militia to put down the rebellion. The Executive is to appropriate $100,000 monthly to defray the expenses of the campaign—the appropriations to cease by April. Pordero Diaz will encamp with the remainder of his troops at Orizaba, preparatory to be started for Yucatan. The State Legislature of Puebla has abolished bull-fights. General Paven has been made Provisional Governor of Tamaulipas. The moment Escobedo heard of the rebellion in Yucatan, he threw one thousand infantry fully equipped into Tampico. A steamer with troops was ready to leave Vera Cruz for Yucatan. Guadalajara was opening the Lake of Chapala to navigation.

A fire at Georgetown, Ky., yesterday morning, destroyed M. E. Nichols & Co.'s hardware store, G. Maddox & Co., grocer; S. Hink, confectioner, and an unoccupied house owned by A. W. Forwood. Total loss estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars. Insurance, seventy-five hundred.

In the Maine House yesterday, the Judiciary Committee reported a bill repealing the State Constabulary act.

E. A. Chapin, General Superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, died at Springfield, Illinois, yesterday evening.

Attorney General Champlain commenced proceedings yesterday at Albany, under the resolutions of the New York Assembly, against Messrs. Cook and Sherwin for the recovery of $200,000 claimed to have been lost to the State by reason of alleged Steuben county frauds.

Hon. Charles L. Bradley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, has resigned.

A Republican State Convention has been called in Maryland for March 6th, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

A mass meeting was held in Buffalo, over which the Mayor presided. Strong resolutions were adopted, favoring the protection of American citizens in foreign countries.

BY MAILS.

Tuesday morning, on the westward bound train of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroad, near Chicago, a gentleman was robbed of $8,000 by two fellow-passengers, who seized him and secured their plunder, and had jumped from the train almost before their astonished victim was able to comprehend the situation.

The reason assigned for the new registration in Memphis is, that there are at least one thousand bogus certificates abroad. Serious charges are made against the late Registrer, J. D. Davis, but it is the work of politicians. He is said to be the best Union man in Memphis, and one of the few who voted against secession.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1868. NO 112.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

The Delano-Morgan Contest.

FATE OF SUPREME COURT BILL

Congressional Temperance Society.

Senator Guthrie Asked to Resign.

Probable Reduction of Whisky Tax.

Anxious for Revenue Commissionership.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1868.

The Anti-Contraction Bill.

The following is a copy of the anti-contraction bill as it goes to the President:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes shall be and hereby is suspended; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated United States notes, and the replacing of the same with notes of the same character and amount.

The Delano-Morgan Case.

The House Committee of Elections had a meeting this morning on the Ohio contested case of Delano vs. Morgan. Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, argued the case on behalf of the sitting member, Morgan. It will be some time yet before the report on the case will be made to the House.

The Supreme Court Bill.

The fate of the Supreme Court bill in the Senate Judiciary Committee is doubtful. The probabilities are in favor of an adverse report. Mr. Trumbull is strongly opposed to it.

Retrenchment.

Commissioner Rollins is reducing the expenses of the Revenue Bureau by dismissing some of the subordinates and assistants in most of the large districts.

Temperance Meeting.

Senator Wilson's temperance society will hold forth in the House on Sunday night. Among the speakers announced is Gen. Cary, of Cincinnati.

Second Ohio Revenue District.

The report that efforts are making to remove Gen. McGroarty, Collector of the Second District, seems to be utterly unfounded. Gen. Cary authorizes the statement that he has nothing to do whatever with the movement to displace Gen. McGroarty, and know nothing of it. Neither the President, Secretary McCulloch nor Commissioner Rollins have any knowledge of complaints against General McGroarty.

Senator Guthrie.

It appears to be now settled that Senator Guthrie, on account of continued illness, will not take his seat in the Senate this session, and letters are to be written him by Democratic Congressmen representing the importance of having every Democratic vote cast on the various measures shortly to come before the Senate, and suggesting therefore the resignation of Mr. Guthrie to enable the Governor or Legislature of Kentucky to immediately appoint or elect a new Senator from that State.

Credentials Arrived.

Baron Von Gerolt, having received his credentials as Minister of the North German Confederacy, will be presented in that capacity to the President probably on Friday next.

The Whisky Tax.

Although the Committee on Ways and Means has not yet determined whether they will recommend a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits or not, there is reason to believe that the Committee will report in favor of fixing the tax at about fifty cents per gallon. There appears to be but one opinion on the subject in all the memorials that come here from commercial communities, and there does not appear to be any strong opposition to the general proposition to reduce the tax, though there is a slight variance in opinion as to the sums that shall be adopted, ranging from twenty cents to one dollar per gallon. There is scarcely a doubt that the tax will be fixed at fifty or sixty cents.

Internal Revenue Commissioner.

The strife to get the nomination for Commissioner of Internal Revenue grows with its growth. Colonel Wisewell is still in the field, and with his friends is making almost superhuman efforts to induce the President to make the nomination instanter. Mr. Rollins must be removed, however, in order to carry out the Wisewell plan, and there being no grounds for removal furnished by the wood-be-commissioners, it would seem to be settled that the Senate will not confirm a nomination should the President make one. The seekers of the place answer, nevertheless, that they are sure they can be confirmed. The President has not yet promised the nomination to any one.

Grant.

General Grant is expected from Richmond to-morrow evening or Tuesday morning.

Dickens in Washington.

At the close of the sale of tickets to Dickens' reading to-night, the total sum received for the season was over twenty thousand dollars. Seats have been assigned for the President and his family for all the readings in this city.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1868.

THE COTTON TAX BILL.

The Second Conference Committee on the bill to repeal the tax on cotton have agreed to report to their respective houses that the bill as passed by the House shall be adopted, with the Senate amendment taking the tariff off coarse India cotton. This is in accordance with instructions which the Senate gave the committee appointed by them this afternoon.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTER HALE.

John P. Hale has tendered his resignation as Minister at the Court of Madrid, and a new appointment will soon be made.

GENERAL BANKS,

Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is preparing a report and bill relating to the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens abroad. The report will embrace full details of arrests recently made by the British authorities. The Committee will meet to-morrow, when the report and bill will be laid before them, and should action be taken, General Banks will bring the matter before the House to-morrow.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

The Armstrong foundry case will come up in the Supreme Court next week, and must decide the following points: First, Whether a seizure and capture are the same; second, whether the property liable to capture and prize embraces land held by private title; third, whether property tainted by the guilty consent of the owner is relieved by his pardon after condemnation and before sales; fourth, whether the citizen, shut up in a place occupied by the Confederate arms, can be responsible to the United States for breach of municipal law under command of the military force of the Confederates; and fifth, whether the Constitution operates with its guarantees when the United States recover the city.

THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy, in view of the contemplated reduction of the naval and marine forces, in the House resolution that it is unnessary to proceed further at present in building and equipping our ships of war, to-day sent a letter to the Speaker, reducing his estimate $24,924,478 03, a reduction of $2,229,270 59.

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO.

A Railway Brakeman Seriously Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., January 22, 1868.

Lewis Patton, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, fell from a train at Dunkirk last night, and was seriously injured. A part of the train passed over him. He was brought here for medical attendance.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Convention---Mileage and Per Diem.

RALEIGH, January 22.—The convention spent to-day in fixing the *per diem* and mileage, and also resolved to have a reporter. The *per diem* was fixed at eight dollars for members and twelve for the President, and mileage at twenty cents.

A fire, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, occurred in Ottumwa, Iowa, Monday night. Eight frame buildings on Main street were destroyed. Loss $12,000; insurance not ascertained.

XLth CONGRESS.

Report on Gettysburg Asylum Swindle.

United States Circuit Court at Erie.

TAX ON NATIONAL BANK SHARES.

Abolition of Franking Privilege.

Personal Affair in the House.

Between Messrs. Julian and Chanler.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1868.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Doolittle objected to the second reading of the reconstruction bill, as he wished to discuss the question of reference, so it went over.

The conference report on the bill to stop contraction was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President.

Mr. Sherman reported that the conference committee on the cotton tax had been unable to agree, and after a number of motions, suggestions and speeches, the conference committee was instructed to accept the House bill, which abolishes the tax altogether, with a proviso for the repeal of the duty on imported raw cotton. The vote on this proposition was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle Freilnghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Norton, Patterson, of Tennessee; Pomeroy, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Conkling, Drake, Edmonds, Ferry, Fessenden, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morrill, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; Morton, Nye, Ramsey, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton and Wade—18.

The resolution to admit Thomas, of Maryland, was then taken up. Mr. Doolittle made a strong speech in favor of it. In the course of his remarks he referred to the assertion of A. S. Brown, of Mississippi, that Stanton congratulated him upon the secession of Mississippi in 1860 and 1861. Mr. Sumner denied this. Mr. Doolittle asked Mr. Sumner if he was authorized to make the denial, to which Mr. Sumner replied that Stanton's whole life denied it. Other Senators referred to the matter, but none denied the statement except in the general way that Stanton had always been a loyal man.

Mr. Drake spoke against the admission of Thomas, and Mr. Fessenden in favor of it. No action was taken.

The death of Mr. Noell, of Missouri, was announced from the House, soon after which the Senate adjourned.

The House was to-day occupied with routine business of but little importance. In the deficiency bill appropriating money for the expenses of Congress, the House retrenched on several items to the extent of a few thousand dollars.

The death of Mr. Noell of Missouri, was announced, followed by the customary resolutions of condolence and respect.

A personal affair arose between Messrs Julian, of Indiana, and Chanler, of New York, based on a point of order made by the latter on a bill relating to swamp lands in the South, and on which the former was speaking. In the war of words Chanler called Julian a coward, and the latter informed him that he could test that outside of the House. Chanler declared that he should do so, but the promise was not fulfilled after adjournment, for Julian walked home in peace.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chair announced the following House bills for reference:

The Supplementary Reconstruction act. On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE it was laid over, as he desired to address the Senate on a motion to instruct the committee to report a certain amendment.

Bill for the relief of destitute persons in the South. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial of manufacturers in Ohio, complaining against the system of appointments for the disbursement and collection of public moneys, and recommending that the system of examination of candidates be adopted. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. CATTELL, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to prevent contraction of the currency, reported and the report was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill relieving cotton from tax, stating that they were unable to agree, and moving the appointment of another committee, and instructing them to recede from the Senate amendment, and report an amendment allowing importation of cotton free of duty.

After discussion, at the suggestion of Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. SHERMAN modified his resolution by providing that in the further conference asked by the House, the members of the committee on the part of the Senate be instructed to recede from the Senate's amendments, provided the House adopt the amendment relative to imported cotton.

Mr. MORTON moved to amend by providing that the entire tax be suspended till after 1868, and after that year it be one cent per pound.

After further debate the amendment was adopted, 25 to 18.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution providing for the representation of the United States at the International Exhibition at Havre the present year. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail one or more officers of the Navy.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the taking up of the bill, and referred to the appropriations on account of the Paris Exposition, which had kept on growing. The joint resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to amend the act providing for the collection of duties on imports, approved March, 1863. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution relative to the rights of American citizens to sell vessels to citizens of other countries.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to grant lands to the Northern Michigan railroad, on the extension of the Union Pacific railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN the Senate took up the bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations, appropriating $25,000 for the temporary relief of destitute people of the District of Columbia. The amendment of the Committee, reducing the amount to $15,000, was adopted, and the bill passed.

The resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, on taking the oath, was taken up and debated by Messrs. Doolittle, Drake, Tipton, and others.

The debate was interrupted by the announcement of the death of Representative Noell. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Henderson and Drake, and the customary resolutions were adopted.

Messrs. Morrill, of Vt., Sherman and Hendricks, were appointed the second Conference Committee on the cotton tax bill.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill providing for the removal of suits and proceedings brought in State courts against collectors of internal revenue or their deputies, and United States marshals to Courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill granting alternate sections of land to the Northern Michigan Railroad Company, in extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the same manner and to the same amounts as provided in the act granting lands to the last named company through Minnesota and Wisconsin. The road is to run from Saginaw City, Mich., to the Straits of Mackinaw, and thence to a point on Montreal river, near the southern shore of Lake Superior, on the boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATATIVES.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the extent of Fort Riley reservation, and whether it is all needed for military purposes. Adopted.

Mr. FERRY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy yard and naval depot at Grand Haven, Michigan. Adopted.

Mr. GRAVELY introduced a bill to create the South western Judicial District of Missouri. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the reported suffering of United States troops in Sitka, from cold and hunger. Adopted.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Senate amendments to the deficiency bill, and disposed of them as follows: Amendment appropriating $1,941 as increase of compensation to Congressional printer, concurred in; appropriating $15,000 for stationery, with a proviso that hereafter only $12,000 shall be allowed for stationery and newspapers to each member or Senator for any one session.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illanois, moved an amendment that no further allowance be made for the year ending March 3d, 1868, than already made. This gave rise to considerable discussion, in the course of which, in reply to a suggestion of Mr. MAYNARD that all members should be allowed to draw what other statutory they needed, Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that plan had been tried, and had to be changed because some members procured pantaloons, and shirts, and shaving soap enough to last them for years. [Laughter.] Some members had run up an account for stationery of nearly $1,000.

The discussion was also extended to the question of mileage, Mr. BROOKWELL, of Illinois, charging that western members charged mileage by the way of Chicago and New York, and Mr. ANDERSON, who is Chairman of the Committee on Mileage, contradicting that assertion by the statement that no western member had been allowed mileage by himself or by the Speaker by way of Chicago and New York; that the Chicago members, himself and Mr. Judd, charged mileage by the direct route to Washington, and that the mileage of other members was collected on that basis by himself and the Speaker.

Mr. WASHBURNE'S amendment to the amendment was rejected, and the Senate amendment was concurred in. All the Senate amendments were concurred in without question except the last, which, by a new section, repeals all laws permitting the transfer of appropriations from one branch of business in a department to another branch. It was nonconcurred in. The bill goes back to the Senate for its action on that amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to aid the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids, on the Mississippi river. It permits the officers in charge of the work to take the right of way over adjacent lands, and use it only for the purpose, etc., necessary for the prosecution of the work.

After explanation by Mr. WILSON, the bill passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, from the same Committee, reported back a bill providing for the holding a Circuit Court in Erie, Pa. Passed.

Mr. SHANKS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cancel the lands of the Miami Indian Reservation in Indiana to be patented. The bill passed.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a bill authorizing the sale of the occupied military site at Watertford, Pa. Passed.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, from the same Committee, reported back Senate amendment to the House bill in relation to additional bounties. Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Several resolutions of inquiry of an unimportant character were adopted.

Mr. VAN WYCK, from the Committee on Retrenchment, made the following report:

The Committee on Retrenchment, to whom was referred the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, giving the reasons why the scheme known as the Gettysburg Asylum for invalid soldiers, was exempt from the payment of special tax, would report:

That they examined many witnesses, among them some of the originators of the scheme, and from the testimony in the case, the following facts were obtained from its friends and not from its enemies. Substantially the facts are as follows:

Before the close of the war a prominent and wealthy tobacconist of New York city, Mr. John Anderson, for greater security, invested largely in diamonds, paying for the same, as was claimed, between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars. A portion thereof, and the last lot obtained, were in some particulars, alleged to be tainted with fraud. Criminal proceedings were instituted by Mr. Anderson and his friends. So great was the crime, and so clear the proof, that the swindlers were arrested. No other diamonds but these are advertised in the Gettysburg lottery. There are now government bonds advanced, while diamonds purchased with gold at 200 and 280 rapidly declined.

Mr. Anderson wanted to realize on his diamonds, and also expressed a desire to aid disabled soldiers; both objects commendable if pursued in an upright and legal manner. After due deliberation by some friends, gathered at Mr. Anderson's house, among them a number of more prominent gentlemen from the State of Pennsylvania, an enterprise to establish an asylum at Gettysburg was agreed upon, and at the outset the nature of the scheme is manifested by the character and the men obligated to carry out the design. Experts of large experience in that which was to be its leading feature, and who were valuable by reason of their knowledge of the devices whereby the laws against lotteries could be evaded, the credulous entrapped, the moralist and Christian assured that vice was only an exterior under cover of which piety and charity might be fully developed, were required, and R. France, P. A. Edgerton and S. T. Dickinson, well known as professional lottery gamblers, were selected as leaders in a cause, the only ostensible object of which was to benefit disabled soldiers.

As the sentiment of the Christian world, and particularly the laws of New York, were opposed to all species of gambling, the scheme immediately take counsel how the moral sense can be deceived and the law defied. They appeal to an eminent lawyer, one who had long been their counsel, ex officio, and he informed them that the courts in the case of one union association had decided against all lotteries, no matter what the object, or however cunningly devised; and that an act of the legislature would not afford the protection sought, because the constitution of that State forbid the Legislature from legalizing any lotteries. They then wished him to examine the constitutions of all the States to ascertain one, if possible, that would be more favorable. He

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The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE report made by the Hon. Mr. VAN WYCK, of New York, in the House of Representatives yesterday, on the Gettysburg Asylum Lottery, will be read with interest. The statements made would seem to be conclusive as to the character of the "enterprise."

THE JOHNSON "Organ" says: "No business offers so much inducement to those who have no scruples as to how they make money, as the whisky business does." The official report of one MILLER, agent of the Treasury Department, who was sent out here to investigate certain "blackmailing" operations, shows that the inspection of oil in this district offered "much inducement" to a fellow "who has no scruples as to how he makes money."

THE Free Railroad Bill and the bill for the restoration of the Connellsville Railroad Charter were promptly reported in the House yesterday, as previously agreed upon in committee. The Free Bill should be carefully considered in all its details and bearings, for on hoped-for defects, rendering the bill a practical nullity, the opponents of the free principle, failing in defeating it, will rely to accomplish their object. The Connellsville bill should simply and unqualifiedly restore the rights of which the company were robbed, nothing more, nothing less.

LORD STANLEY disclaims all responsibility for the arrest of TRAIN, and conveniently places it on the shoulders of the poor "local authorities." This trick of making scape-goats of "local authorities" is not a new one. The disavowal of this act in this instance must, however, have been attended by a slight tinge of mortification on the part of his lordship. Now that Mr. ADAMS has been so successful in procuring the release of one American citizen—and a blatherskite at that—perhaps he may feel encouraged to try his hand in the case of others, who are in English prisons on suspicion not much better supported than that which led the aforesaid local authorities to take Mr. TRAIN into custody.

THE release of TRAIN from custody will be likely to spoil the scheme on foot in New York for getting up a great war-with-England mass meeting for airing a vast amount of musty rhetoric of unemployed demagogues. TRAIN went to England to get into some sort of squabble, and he almost succeeded. His release was too soon, however, for a successful blow-out by indignant gentlemen whose warlike valor is generally in proportion to the distance between themselves and probable danger. But erratic and crazy-headed as TRAIN confessedly is, he appears to have the advantage; for while the English authorities accomplished nothing to their credit, he will have something wherewith to glorify himself the balance of his life.

IT gives us pleasure to note the fact that Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON is making good headway for the Presidential nomination at the hands of the Democratic party. The latest volunteer in his behalf is the Chicago *Times*, the same that General BURNSIDE suppressed for its treasonable course. The candidate is worthy of the champion, and the champion is probably equal to the task of securing him the support of most of those who were on the rebel side during the war. It is altogether proper that Mr. PENDLETON should have the support of the *Times*, and we sincerely hope he will receive the nomination. He believed in the rebellion, and the only failure on his part in this connection, was that he did not step across the line into Kentucky and join BRECKINRIDGE, JOHN MORGAN and those other patriots whose favorite he now is. Let us have Mr. PENDLETON by all means. As the best representative of the Lost Cause on this side of the line, the loyal masses will make short work with him when the time comes.

PUTTING DOWN GEN. GRANT.

An attempt is being made create the impression that General GRANT has falsified his word, the principal witness being ANDREW JOHNSON, who also is the aggrieved party. A cause whose success depends on establishing in the minds of the people such a belief, with such testimony, must indeed be desperate; nevertheless, it is just this that chiefly occupies the thoughts and enlists the efforts of the Democratic press. And right here it is interesting to note how completely the Democrats have committed themselves to the personal and political fortunes of Mr. JOHNSON, and how impossible it is to find the dividing line between them. Whether Mr. JOHNSON has gone to the Democrats or the Democrats have gone to Mr. JOHNSON, is not necessary to settle, so long as we found them together laboring with equal zeal to break down Gen. GRANT. It was only very recently that either dared to openly attack him, though it has for some time been apparent that the hopes of the Democrats rested solely on getting him out of the Presidential path. Reinforced by Mr. JOHNSON, they have advanced to the attack. Whatever may be the expectations of victory entertained by them, it is evident that Mr. JOHNSON has achieved for himself one advantage by compelling the Democrats to make his cause their cause. That he cherishes this hope of compelling them to adopt him as their candidate is more than probable; and quite lately there have been rather significant signs in high Democratic quarters of something more than a friendly feeling toward the President, so that already the Democratic party has begun to take the form and imbibe the spirit of *Johnsonism*. The intelligent reader has not failed to notice the kindly sentiments expressed of late by leading Democratic journals for Mr. JOHNSON, and how a common feeling as regards General GRANT, and a common necessity that he should be broken down, has, as we said at the outset, made the Democrats and the President zealous, if not happy, colaborers.

What chance of success there is for a cause which depends first on inducing the American people believe that General GRANT has been faithless to his word, and is not a man of truth and honor, we need not stop to inquire. They have raised the question, and the allies must abide the result. Whether Mr. JOHNSON or the Democratic party, or both, be the accuser, Gen. GRANT will look to the country for judgment and vindication. And in view of all the circumstances in the case,—the Democratic party, leagued with ANDREW JOHNSON to destroy the fame of Gen. GRANT, by accusing him of falsehood, denying to him present patriotism, and even questioning his past success—the popular heart is stirred with indignation; and the great body of the people are moved with increased affection for our great Captain, who is no less faithful and capable in the performance of high civil duties.

"THE POWERS THAT BE."

People are not easily taught in the first place, and when they have been taught, they are very liable to forget their lessons. In the good old days, while the manners of the ancient school were still existent here and there in a single representative and survivor of a past generation, and while the traditions of ante-revolutionary times were still fresh and current in many memories, it was considered as one of the first duties of the country or village schoolmaster to inculcate certain points of politeness. To greet his magisterial self with a bow or a curtsey; to show deference to a passing traveler of respectable appearance by forming a line by the roadside and standing with bare heads until he had gone by; in conversing with a senior or superior to address him or her as sir or madam; these were a few items of the venerable code of manners then still acknowledged to be of binding force. To disregard or neglect any one of them, was to incur the charge of being rude and ill taught at least, and yet more painful penalties were sometimes inflicted among stern believers in conservatism. We could even now produce living witnesses to testify how difficult it was often found to drill the few and simple provisions of that primitive code of *politesse* into certain heads; and even when they had been impressed upon the memory by the hundredth iteration, as tradition tells, the head would still sometimes remain obstinately erect and the back persistently refuse to bend in the presence of the minister of the congregation and the Justice of the Peace. It was remarked that the schoolmaster more frequently than any other dignitary was the recipient of those becoming acts and expressions of homage which he had assiduously prescribed. The explanation is not difficult. The fact is to be referred to the principle so clearly laid down and illustrated by BECCARIA. Violations of any code, whether of jurisprudence or of politeness, are more effectually prevented by the certainty than by the severity of punishment. These remarks, however, form almost too long an introduction to our subject. We trust, nevertheless, that they will be found interesting in themselves as not unpleasant flappers of memory to some readers, and also serve to illustrate the very imperfect manner in which we practice what we know, or at least have been taught as to the respect in word, if not in thought, due to our magistrates and legislators. As our magistrates are amply able to take care of themselves, they may be left to do so. Besides, they enjoy advantages of position which secure them a measure of the spoken and silent deference appropriate to their rank and office. Generally speaking, their functions are so simple and so little promotive of differences of opinion, and their actions are so directly the product of "the categorical imperative," that we are as slightly tempted to criticise them, as to criticise the rain or the thunder. Unluckily we must except our accidental President. But even in regard to our President, and especially in regard to our Legislative bodies, we surely in the use of language very widely depart from wholesome traditions as to the respect due to "the Powers that be." Properly considered, the positions occupied by men, whose official acts affect most vitally the happiness of many millions of human beings, are at once very grand and very awful. And unless great multitudes of our fellow men have been most derelict in duty when choosing their Representatives, the persons placed in these high positions, frequently, if not hourly, reflect upon their positions, not merely to exult in their height or grandeur, but to be conscious of their peril, and to shudder at their responsibility. That this is the experience of these men, it is only reasonable and fair to assume, until their words deliberately pronounced, or their unmistakable acts forbid the exercise of such charity. To characterize them as "reckless blunderers," as "ignorant fanatics," as "men with neither character nor dignity to lose," does not strike us as being in good taste, to say the least of it. To try to expose them to the contempt and derision of our own and other nations by designating them *en masse* by names infamous in history, does not seem to us justified, even by the display thus made of a profound knowledge of history and the ancient classics. Alas! the display is sometimes deceptive.

Again, these legislators are our representatives, and directly responsible to us for the performance of their duties. It is doubtless a duty to watch them closely and to criticise them severely if they deserve it. But to revile, to denounce, to hurl unsparing contempt upon men in their places because we disapprove their official acts or votes, seem to us to be indicative of as great and unfortunate a deficiency in self respect as in fitting respect for the men who represent us and legislate for us.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COUNTY PRISON.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we commented briefly on the condition of some of the prisoners confined in the county jail, the remarks having been suggested by the shocking death of RICHARD DURBIN, one of the inmates of the prison. The jury which inquired into the facts connected with the death of DURBIN, made a suggestion which it is hoped the Board of Prison Inspectors will carry into effect as speedily as possible—the furnishing of a suitable bathing apparatus, where prisoners can be cleansed from the filth and vermin with which they are frequently covered. There are other reforms needed—not that we would have the county jail a place for luxurious idleness, but that we may escape the reproach of having men and women literally rotting to death in our midst. There should be a hospital attached to the prison for the treatment of the sick, and a separate place for the confinement of the insane. The entire management of the prison is exclusively vested in the Board of Inspectors, and that Board is composed of the Judges of the Courts, the Sheriff, Comptroller and County Commissioners, and the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Under the act of 23d March, 1865, this Board has full power to make such repairs and improvements as they may deem necessary, and if there is anything lacking they are the parties immediately responsible. It is asserted that several members of the Board have never been in the prison since they were appointed, a period of almost three years! It is true that, under their rules, they have a Visiting Committee of three members, whose duty it is to inspect the prison, see that the prisoners are fed and treated according to law, and make report to the Board; but this committee seems to have been either negligent of its duties or blind to the requirements of the jail. Humanity demands that such horrible scenes as those presented by DURBIN, MONAHAN, and many others, should cease to be witnessed within our prison walls.

THE Northampton County Republican Convention met in Easton on Monday. The Hon. H. D. Maxwell and William Shuman were chosen delegates to the State Convention. The conferees chosen are favorable to Colonel W. H. Armstrong as delegate to the National Convention. Resolutions were passed indorsing the course of Congress, and strongly instructing for Grant and Curtin for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

"A CONSCIENTIOUS SOLDIER" has sent to Governor Geary the sum of seventy-three dollars, which he says "belongs to the State Treasury." Governor Geary has handed over the money to State Treasurer Kemble.

The property of Chicago was assessed for taxation last year at its full value. The total valuation is $192,249,644—$111,848,800, $81,400,097, $28,990,747, in the south, west and north divisions, respectively. In 1857 the total valuation was $139,943; in 1847 $5,849,170; in 1859 $81,736,084.

The banking business of Cincinnati, in December last, employed an average capital of $2,015,750, with average deposits of $5,960,058. These figures are taken from the Assessor's books.

The Lumber Trade of Pittsburgh.

It is a well established fact that Pittsburgh suffers greatly in her standing among the great cities of the country by an almost total want of a proper dissemination of statistics regarding her various branches of trade, and of no one branch is there less generally known than her lumber interest. To get an idea of the extent of this interest we have only to look around us. Frame buildings—the major part of brick and stone—the doors, floors, windows, roofs; wagons and other wheeled vehicles; furniture, boxes for the packing of goods, barrels, tierces, hogsheads, railway cars, ships, steamboats, barges, flats, and other craft, are all of wood, and so it is everywhere. Turn your eye which way you will you encounter lumber in endless variety.

And the nature and source from whence this supply is obtained is a matter of agreeable speculation. The farmer who mows his grass, or reaps his wheat, does so with the full knowledge that by sowing again next year he can harvest another crop, and so for each successive year. But when the lumberman cuts down the mighty pine or oak, he has destroyed forever the growth of centuries. The mighty monarch of the forest that the well aimed blow of the sturdy woodman's axe lays prostrate on the ground, has breasted the storm and swayed its lofts top for centuries, and was only a little shrub when Columbus left Palos, and but a sapling when the Mayflower touched Plymouth Rock. And thus, as it were, in a twinkling, all this product of generations is gone.

Nowhere on the face of the earth is there such an indiscriminate cutting and slashing of valuable timber as in America. Some years ago it was estimated that in the State of Pennsylvania alone forty thousand acres were cut over every year, and this is no doubt greatly increased now. Now the question is, how long can this last? And it may be answered not over two or three generations; not that the land will be completely stripped, but all the best of the various kinds will be gone, alas! never to return. The consequence, then, must be a firm market for lumber in all the years to come—exceptional seasons will no doubt occur when the market may be over-supplied, but the general tendency is to a short supply for the future, and possibly, the immediate future.

For a long time Albany, N. Y., was considered the great lumber center of the United States, receiving annually about three hundred and fifty million feet, board measure. But latterly she has been completely overshadowed by Chicago, which claims last year to have marketed nine hundred and fifty million feet of lumber, an almost incredible story even for Chicago. If this amount were put in a belt one foot wide and an inch thick it would reach 180,000 miles, or more than seven times round the globe, which gives an idea of the immensity of the traffic.

Such things as these we can hardly claim for Pittsburgh, but we can claim enough to show that it is a very important branch of our commerce. Pittsburgh has three sources of supply—the first and greatest from the Allegheny river, the second from the Allegheny mountains by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and the third from Saginaw by the lakes and Toledo and Cleveland. We are now speaking of manufactured lumber and square timber, mostly pine and hemlock. We get oak staves, walnut, sycamore and other woods from various source s—Ohio, Virginia, &c. For white pine square timber Pittsburgh is the largest and best market in the United States. The immense coal trade requires so many boats and barges as to make the demand very great for long and large pine, sawed stuff, and nowhere in the country can better mills be found for the manufacture of such lumber.

Writing of barges tempts us to a digression in order that honor may be given to whom honor is due. To see huge barges with acres of coal in a fleet, in tow of a powerful tug boat, looks simple enough, now that we have become used to it. But the time was when this was an invention and innovation, as much as the sewing machine. We believe that we do not err when we state that to our well-known fellow-citizen, William Reed, Esq., is due the honor of first having proposed the idea and given the plans of boats for the carrying of coal to the Western and Southern markets.

The saw mills in and around Pittsburgh number twenty-five, and contain thirty-eight circular saws, (large and small,) and sixty-two upright saws, (gangs included,) and manufacture about sixty-million feet (board measure) of lumber, twenty five million lath, and fifteen million shingles per annum, worth in the aggregate, say, $1,735,000.

The timber from which this lumber is made comes from the Allegheny river and its tributaries. The Mahoning, Redbank and Clarion furnish the great proportion, all of which streams are on the east side of the river. From the books of the Redbank Improvement Company it appears that during the spring of 1867, one thousand eight hundred rafts were floated out of the creek, which would probably average three thousand cubic feet to each raft, making five millions, four hundred thousand feet cubic as the product of that single stream in timber alone, making no account of boards. The Mahoning and Clarion united produce as much as the Redbank. The rest of the river and its tributaries furnish at least 1,700,000 cubic feet, making, as the whole product of square timber, twelve million five hundred thousand cubic feet, or equivalent to one hundred million feet sawed lumber delivered in market during the year 1867. Jefferson county, one of the best pine districts in this State, had, in the opinion of competent judges, one-tenth part of its pine forests cut off during last winter, and this is a sample of what is going on everywhere. In Maine, in Pennsylvania, in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and California, the havoc goes on, and each year consumes what has taken centuries to produce.

Of manufactured lumber, it is fair to assume that there was received in Pittsburgh during the year 1867, one hundred and twenty millions of feet, board measure, of the various kinds, by the Allegheny river; by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, say thirty millions; and by the lakes and Cleveland, fifteen millions, to which add the one hundred millions in the form of square timber, and you have an aggregate of two hundred and sixty-five millions of feet, worth, at an average of $20 per M., five million two hundred thousand dollars, which is the sum total of the lumber product received at Pittsburgh, during the year 1867.

It may be said that a part of this lumber product is floated to and sold in Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville and other points on the Western waters, but it is first received in Pittsburgh, and very often changes ownership, is formed in very large fleets, and to all intents and purposes belongs to this city as a local centre and ought to be regarded and counted as part and parcel of our commerce. Enough has been shown, however, to prove that we have here an interest well worth noticing, and of which no account can be found in any statistical work as yet published concerning Pittsburgh, although different branches are noticed whose aggregate does not nearly equal the yearly product of the saw mills of this city, which we have stated to be $1,750,000, a figure in reality too low.

We may at some future time resume the subject and give other facts and figures regarding this important and interesting matter. M.

THE ART JOURNAL.—The number of this very valuable magazine for December of last year, we noticed some weeks ago. We now acknowledge the reception of the number for January, 1868. In addition to the attractions before specified as inducements to subscribe, we must mention a new feature of excellence, which, we doubt not, will be more or less approved by all, while by some it will be deemed an addition of very great practical value. The publishers at an expense that may prove a pecuniary sacrifice to themselves, are producing in their journal engravings of all the most important articles of art and of the finer fabrics in any way distinguished at the Paris Exposition. This will be an illustrated catalogue of the Universal Exhibition. In this number are given as specimens of this catalogue, engravings of articles of gold and silver work, of glass work from Vienna, in terracott a from Berlin, of Sevres work, &c., &c.

The *Art Journal* is a magazine of long standing, highly valued by artists and lovers of art, both in the Old World and in the New. No one can examine a number of it without being deeply impressed with its value in stimulating and cultivating the taste for the beautiful, and in furnishing specimens of achievement. The illustrated catalogue above referred to is surely well adapted to produce most desirable results. It brings within reach of all excellent representations of the most perfect productions in different departments of art, the study of which will stimulate our own artists and artisans by raising their standard of merit, cultivating taste, and furnishing models for imitations.

Mr H. B. Williams, No. 74 Grant street, is the Agent for Pittsburgh.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINES.—An especial feature in the machinery department of the late French Exposition was the variety of instruments for the economical cutting of coal, so as to save the enormous waste of the pits and other hand tools. One machine, worked by compressed air, was capable of giving sixty or seventy blows a minute, and of undercutting along a line of ten or fifteen yards in an hour, to a depth of over a yard, and with very little waste. Another more complicated machine acts not by percussion but by planing; scraping or gouging, making its way through sandstone with facility. The power is applied by hydraulic pressure, and the apparatus will cut about twelve yards in an hour.

School of Design.

We are glad to notice that a large number of our most repectable citizens are visiting the exhibition of this admirable institution. We hope that all will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded.

Yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Directors the prize studentships mentioned on the ninth page of the prospectus were awarded as follows: To Mrs. F. E. Marshall, wife of W. P. Marshall, of Wood street, and to Miss Rachel Henderson, who passed the Second Annual Exhibition most successfully. These give the ladies free admission for their third year. Also to Miss Ella Lamar and Miss Rachel Henderson, both of this city—two prize studentships in the oil painting class—as the most successful at the third annual exhibition. We congratulate these ladies on their success.

Will not some of our manufacturing gentlemen tempt the young ladies of thee school by the offer of liberal rewards for designs in various branches of manufactures? Would it not pay for instance in regard to iron fronts for stores and other buildings—new patterns of iron railings—stoves, &c., gas fixtures, and other things of the kind? Let it not be said that our enterprising firms have neglected so important an avenue to the enlargement of their business.

We have been surprised to notice that all that has been done thus far has been done by and in the name of the gentlemen of the place. Are there no ladies able and willing to contribute to this institution? In other places we think ladies take a deep interest in the matter. Indeed we have understood that the Philadelphia school, which has met with such marked favor and done so much good, was originated by a lady. We would respectfully suggest that at the next examination some of our ladies be placed on the committees and that they be requested to take an active part in all matters pertaining to the school. We see no good reason why they should not be invited to take part in the managements of it at once. We were sorry to hear that any among our respectable people should be found to think of the school as being an injury to the community in putting wrong notions in the heads of young women, making them unwilling to attend to domestic duties, thus unfitting them for the duties of wife and mother. This view is so false and narrow that we can hardly conceive how any intelligent person can entertain such notions.

We happened to hear a gentleman whose wife had some 12 or 14 years been attending to such matters both in Europe and in this country, say that he had been astonished to find of how much practical advantage this art education had been in the case of his wife. For instance, in the selection of carpets, furniture, China ware, &c., enabling her to decide apparently by intuition and instantly what was tasteful and likely to continue to please. He thought that in furnishing a house say for $5,000, at least $1,000 might be saved and yet really have articles in every respect of more permanent value by rejecting that which was tawdry and expensive, and therefore out of good taste. His visitors are constantly inclined to remark on the admirable taste displayed in all these matters. Surely an institution like this ought to have the patronage not only of our own citizens but also of the Legislature, because it is entitled to a part of the educational fund of the State, and we should be glad to know that our own members would earnestly second the appeal about to be made on this subject at the present session.

Have we a Kindergarten?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In one of the issues of last week there was quite a lengthy notice of the "Kindergarten" (children's garden) plan of teaching, and the query was made, "Have we such a school in our midst?" To this question I would answer that we have, and a very good one. Miss T. W. Howells, well qualified by education and experience, has at great expense, established one in Allegheny City. Her assistant, Miss Bishop, formerly taught in one of the Kinder garten schools in the East. Both these ladies spare neither labor nor expense to make their school what it ought to be. They have at present about thirty scholars, but could take a few more. Judging from what I have seen and heard, I can safely say that the school is very well conducted, and that both parents and scholars are well pleased. The school-room is at present in the lecture-room of the Lutheran church, on Washington street. I would advise parents and others wishing to become acquainted with the Kindergarten method to visit the school and see for themselves. I venture to affirm that all who will call will be cordially received, and will be delighted with the mode of teaching. C.

SOME years ago the Pennsylvania Railroad Company took three millions of seven per cent. bonds from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, the bonds being convertible at the pleasure of the holder into an eight per cent. preferred stock. The money advanced on these bonds it was supposed at the time was sufficient to finish the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Time has shown that this was a mistake. The road is not yet satisfactorily completed, and on Saturday, at the request of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company issued to the former Company forty-eight thousand shares of eight per cent. preferred stock in exchange for $2 400 000 of the seven per cent. bonds. The same bonds are to be reissued without the convertible clause, the proceeds of their sale to go to the completion of the road, doubling a portion of the road, and to some new work. The funded liabilities of the Company remain the same, the capital being increased by a preferred eight per cent. stock to the amount of forty-eight thousand shares.

THE Washington correspondent of the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*, in a recent letter, says: "In West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana the Democratic Conventions all unanimously recommend George H. Pendleton for the Presidency of the United States. A glance at Pendleton's antecedents, therefore, may not be uninteresting just at this time. Many years ago, when Cincinnati was but a thriving village, one Nathan Hunt owned a tannery near there, on 'Deer Creek,' about sixteen miles from another tannery owned by one Jesse Grant. The latter name has since become widely known as the father of General Grant. Nathan Hunt's tannery prospered, and he became a rich man; and his daughter, who married Nathaniel G. Pendleton, was the mother of the present Democratic favorite, George H. Pendleton. Thus it would seem, from present appearances, that the two great opposing parties of the United States will run, as their chosen candidates for the first office in the gift of the people, the son of a tanner, and the grandson of a tanner."

A RICHMOND letter draws the following gloomy picture: "We are gravitating toward general bankruptcy and ruin, and standing upon the verge of destitution and starvation. Our most substantial business men are doubted, and a commercial panic is openly spoken of on the street as an event that may occur at any moment. And what is to prevent it? Our farmers only made half crops, and they have long since found their way to market and been disposed of, and there is nothing left to keep traffic in motion. The producers in the country have neither money nor produce, and the consumers in the towns are out of money and out of place also, and the merchant's go about in the streets. Bank after bank in the future looks still blacker. The clouds that lower over Richmond are thick and heavy and threatening, and we fear they have no silver linings for us."

SENATOR CASSERLY, OF CALIFORNIA.—The California correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says of the new Democratic Senator from that State: "Casserly is an out-and-out Union man, who declared for the Union of the States, and gave liberally of his ample means in aid of the Sanitary Commission. He is not a radical by any means, but his election is a decided triumph of the Conservative Union sentiment over both the Radical and Copperhead elements. He is a native of Ireland, but long a resident of the United States, a lawyer by profession, and a man of far more than ordinary ability; in fact a first class man, and entirely unobjectionable on every point, so far as his habits and moral character are concerned. His election is a bitter pill for the secesh Democracy."

THE late whisky law has hermetically sealed in bonded warehouses, in New York, almost half a million of barrels, not one gallon of which can be withdrawn except on payment of the tax. The payment of two dollars per gallon is impossible in the present condition of the market, when whisky is sold at one dollar and thirty cents and one dollar and forty cents, and there is no apparent probability of its advancing, and the stock of the "free" article does not decrease, which is in itself an evidence of the collusion between revenue officers and manufacturers, or of gross negligence on the part of the former and deliberate fraud on the part of the latter.

THE Trustees of the Fund of the Academy of National Science of Philadelphia report that they have now in hand, collected and bearing interest, $92,448 56. Almost $3,000 of this is interest on moneys collected about a year ago, while $20,000 subscribed remain not yet paid. One gentleman, who has already contributed $1,000, has promised $5,000 more towards the erection of the new building. There seems to be no question but that funds will be provided through the liberality of our citizens, when the question of location is only finally settled, as we trust it soon will be, in a satisfactory manner.

THEY have been hanging of late years pretty vigorously in Pennsylvania. We do not know a State in which the halter has had a fairer swing. Crime, by all the logic of the gallows, should diminish, then; but there are no symptoms of that desirable result. Indeed, the fact seems to be the other way. Only last Thursday, in Philadelphia, Rodman Graham murdered his young wife under dreadful circumstances, which we have already noticed. Perhaps they have not had hanging enough to produce the desired effect. If so, the deficiency seems likely to be supplied.—*Tribune.*

FROM BEAVER VALLEY.

New National Bank Building—Election of Officers and Directors—New Churches, Depot and Dwellings—Testimonial.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, January 20, 1867.

The National Bank of Beaver County, in this place, has removed into the new building, which has just been completed, and is considered one of the finest in the county. It is entirely burglar and fire proof. In addition to a secure vault, they have a safe inside the vault that would foil the most persevering burglar, if he had free access thereto, for a week. It is made of chilled steel and the toughest iron combined, so that it would resist any drills or sledge hammers. There is no key-hole wherein to insert powder, and it is doubtless what it claims to be, burglar proof. It is from the manufactory of Burke & Barnes, of your city. A dwelling house is built in connection with the Bank, but it is entirely separate from it, there being no access from one to the other. The Bank declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, on the 1st inst. On the 14th inst., the stockholders held an election for Directors, which resulted in the election of the old Board, viz: John Minor, James Duncan, John Stiles, George S. Barker, Milton Townsend, Mattison Darragh, R. Emmet Hoops, John Reeves, and Benj. Wilde. The new Directors met on the 15th, and appointed the same officers, Edward Hoops, Cashier; Henry Hoops, Teller.

The new Presbyterian Church on Broadway, approaches completion, and is a very fine edifice. The new Methodist Church near the passenger depot is progressing, and is also a very handsome building. Protracted meetings are being held in this place by both Methodist Churches.

BEAVER FALLS.

The Presbyterians have organized a church in Beaver Falls, with thirty odd members. They have selected a lot for a building which was a donation from James Patterson, Esq., of that place.

The brick work of the new Depot is completed, and it promises ere long to be one of the prominent places of attraction to the citizens of Beaver Falls. About thirty five houses are under contract some of them are quite elegant, and are for Connecticut men.

The following testimonial was recently issued and signed by about thirty citizens of Beaver Falls:

TO MESSRS. BAKER AND HENRICI.

We the undersigned citizens of Beaver Falls, take this method of expressing to you our thankful appreciation, and sincere gratitude, for the kind and beneficent spirit which prompted you to adopt a plan whereby we shall be enabled to secure comfortable homes for ourselves and families. When we reflect that to tens of thousands, this life is little else than *a battle for bread*," who have no home or place to lay their weary heads—when we reflect upon this sorrowful fact, we feel that we cannot be too thankful for that kind Providence, which has through you, been so mindful of our needs, and of our welfare. And to you our friends and benefactors, we tender this little testimonial of our respect, hoping we shall never be unworthy of the noble spirit which led you to aid us, and for which we shall ever hold you in the most grateful remembrance. LINWOOD.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa, January 10, 1868.

ROCHESTER.

A few days ago we had an opportunity of witnessing a new patent thresher and cleaner in operation, the invention of A. B. Smith, of Rochester, Pa. It is a compact machine, occupying one-third less space, and requiring at least one-third less power than any in use that will perform the same work. The method of separating is entirely new, dispensing with a large amount of gearing and machinery, heretofore used in other threshers. The principles upon which it is constructed will admit of its being built any size, varying from two to ten horse power. The plan of separation is perfect, so that not a grain is lost. It is pronounced by men who are considered competent judges to be the best machine in use, while the cost is also less than anything of the kind before the public.

BRIDGEWATER.

Mr. Braun, of this place, has also contributed to the comfort and convenience of gentlemen, by inventing a new clothes cleaner, dryer and presser, by which clothing can be renovated and ready for use in one hour's time. LINWOOD.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Western newspapers announce the final consummation of the arrangements for the completion of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad. The directors recently elected are as follows: J. Edgar Thompson, Samuel M. Felton, Isaac Hinkley, H. S. Moorehead, R. McComb, Wm. L. Banning, James Smith, Jr., Jacob H. Stewart, Robert A. Smith. The St. Paul *Daily Press* speaks of Mr. Thompson in the following well-deserved manner:

J. Edgar Thompson, the President of the Pennsylvania Central, is so well known in connection with that and other great subsidiary and leading lines, that it is necessary to say more of him. He is, perhaps, the *primus inter pares* of our great railway kings. Mr. Thompson had achieved a great reputation in Georgia, as a railroad engineer, when he was called to extricate the Pennsylvania Central from difficulties that towered above the capacities of others. Against obstacles which English engineers had pronounced insurmountable he has made it the great highway between the central east and the central west. He is now about to make the Superior road and the system dependent on it tributary to the great Pennsylvania highway.

—The following statement of the iron and coal business of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, for the past year, we find in the Cleveland *Herald*, derived probably from official sources: "During the year 1867, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway delivered 371,-857 net tons of coal in Cleveland. The same road forwarded 136,562 gross tons of iron, leaving on the docks January 1st, 1868, 65,413 gross tons. They are now forwarding about 70 car loads of iron per day. The whole amount of iron ore received on its docks during that year was 176,782 gross tons." From the above it appears that the average daily transportation of coal to Cleveland, excluding Sundays, is a trifle over 867 tons. This does not include the coal delivered to Furnaces on the line, Conneaut and at points on the line of the road. Adding these to the coal traffic of the road will not fall short of 2,000 tons daily.

—The Toledo *Commercial* of Thursday says: "We have been shown a letter received by Judge Ritchie, from C. T. Matteson, Corresponding Secretary, written at Rawsonville, Ohio, concerning a railroad meeting, held at that place a few days since, to discuss the project of a road running from Oberlin to Massillon via Rawsonville, Grafton Center, York, Medina, Seville, and other points. This, the writer says, would open direct communication with the great coal fields, which commence near Wadsworth, and comprise nearly all that section between Wadsworth and the Ohio river. Those fields have been but little developed for want of a railroad to reach them. The coal from the old grade is nearly complete, and extends from Oberlin to Seville, thirty miles by the grade. Berea is making a strong effort to get the road to run from Medina to that point, which will make it seventeen and a half miles further from Massillon to Toledo than by this old graded route. One great article of merchandise that Toledo lacks is cheap coal. This is her golden opportunity to secure it, and at the same time secure a short route to Pittsburgh. It will enable capitalists to run blast furnaces and rolling mills, as well at Toledo as at Cleveland. A large meeting was held in Toledo on Thursday, delegates from Massillon and other places being present. From the report of the proceedings, it is evident the people are in earnest. Mr. Beach, of Massillon, is there, He was accompanied by others, said the delegates from abroad had come to Toledo to confer with its citizens in regard to a new line of railroad, which, if constructed, will be just what the city wants for the accommodation of its vast commercial interests and for building up within its limits a great manufacturing interest. In the first place the proposed road to Massillon would place Toledo on a new and important through route between the East and the West, via the Pennsylvania Central Road. The route now named, after leaving Toledo, would touch Fremont, Norwalk, reaching Wellington at a distance of seventy-five miles from Toledo, making the route to Cleveland only two miles longer than the Cleveland and Toledo line. At Seville, Medina county, the proposed route would cross the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and at Massillon connect with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago. Here one of the great thoroughfares would be reached, whereby Toledo would have just the relief she most needs for her vast trade. The total distance from Toledo to Massillon, as nearly as can be estimated, is 123 miles. The distance to Pittsburgh by this route is 35 to 40 miles shorter than *via* Cleveland. At a point 30 miles south of Massillon, is reached the Steubenville and Indiana Road, a line more closely connected with the Pennsylvania Central than the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and by which the distance to Pittsburgh is only six or eight miles further than by the other route. The grades of this route are believed to be very much lighter than the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago line, and more than enough to overbalance the slight difference in distance. The distance between Pittsburgh and Chicago by this route and Toledo, is but 473 miles, while that via the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road is 468 miles, making a difference of only five miles against Toledo.

A WASHINGTON letter says: It has transpired that the caucus of the leading Democrats from all parts of the country, held here a few evenings since, those from the Western and Northwestern States advocated the nomination of Pendleton for the Presidency, and those from the Eastern and Middle States were for Seymour. In regard to the time of holding their Convention there was much diversity of opinion, some contending that it should be held early, and their candidate put in the field before the Republicans made their nominations, while others insisted that prudence required them to wait until after the Republican Convention had been held, so that they could take advantage of any mistakes made by the radicals, either in their candidates or platform.

CITY MATTERS.

COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH.—A Colored Baptist Church will be organized in Davis's Hall, Water street, Allegheny City, this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. It is earnestly requested that all the friends of the enterprise attend this meeting.

SALE OF GUN BARRELS.—There was a sale yesterday of the gun barrels rendered useless by the late fire on the corner of Penn and Wayne streets. The number sold was 66,700, and were bought by Thompson & Irwin, for $8,500 cash.

A Good Movement.

We stepped last evening into the class-room of the Young Men's Christian Association and spent a few minutes with Mr. Digby's music class. It is gratifying to observe the interest with which these exercises are attended. The Association is doing a good thing in thus making provision for both the mental and moral improvement of our young men. Besides the class we have mentioned there are classes formed in German, under Prof. Philip Rapperport; in mechanical drawing, under Messrs. Butler and Christie, and in the theory of mechanics, under Prof. E. P. Crane, of the Western University. The latter meets this evening as usual. All these classes are free to the members of the Association, and the instruction is designed to be thorough, yet entirely popular, the courses taking such turns as in their progress appear most conclusive to the interest and advancement of the gentlemen engaged.

Sales of Real Estate.

The following deeds were placed in the hands of H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, January 21st, 1868:

Wm. Bowen to Edward Davis, lot in Oakland, 22 feet on Cross street by 90 feet 6 inches to Forbes street	$ 300
James Prescot to William Prescott, lot No. 31 Isabella street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 16 feet 6 inches by 85 feet, with three story brick dwelling	2,250
Rob. W. Morgan to S. M. Kier, August 20, 1866, lot in Peebles township, on the Braddock's Fields Plank Road containing 6 acres, with right of way etc	12,600
S. M. Kier to James H. Allen, January 1, 1868, lot in Peebles township, on the Pittsburgh and Braddock's Fields Plank Road, containing 6 acres	11,000
Noah Potts to Raymond Hoffer, three acres in Mifflin county township, being part of lot No. 26 in Johnson R. Davis's plan	3,

The Daily Commercial

THE RELATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. GRANT.

General Grant's Position in Regard to Secretary Stanton.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, January 19.

GENERAL GRANT'S POSITION.

The President and his discomfited friends are doing their best to provoke a controversy, or an issue of veracity, with General Grant. As usual, they fail to succeed in such efforts. General Grant leaves his public action to be condemned or commended as public opinion shall see fit, and asks no person to enter the lists in his defense. Nevertheless, some of the statements inspired by the President regarding the recent action of General Grant are so malicious and false, and so evidently designed to injure General Grant in the public estimation, that the facts in the case, which are well known here, should be plainly stated.

Some weeks, perhaps some months ago, General Grant and the President discussed the effect of the reinstatement of Mr. Stanton by the Senate, and they mutually agreed that if General Grant should remain in the office, and not surrender on the demand of Mr. Stanton, the latter would be obliged to have recourse to the courts to establish his claims. But General Grant made the President no promise that he would so remain in office, and thus become a party to the controversy. Subsequently General Grant closely examined the provisions of the tenure of office act, and became convinced that when he was officially notified that Mr. Stanton was reinstated by the Senate, he had but one course to pursue, and that was to vacate the office without waiting for Mr. Stanton's action, or knowing what that action would be. Upon this conviction General Grant acted, both in his interviews with the President and his surrender of the war office.

On Saturday, the 11th inst., Gen. Grant waited upon the President for the express purpose of informing him of his construction of the tenure of office act, and of what he deemed his action should be under it, in order that Mr. Johnson might be fully apprised thereof in advance. This was two days in advance of the Senate's action. The President and Gen. Grant discussed the matter for an hour or more, the former intimating that he thought the latter should pay no attention to the law. Gen. Grant reminded the President that he had himself recognized the law in his suspension of Mr. Stanton, to which the President replied by saying that he had suspended Mr. Stanton by virtue of the power granted him in the Constitution to appoint, remove, and suspend officers, &c., and referred to the section of the Constitution in question. Gen. Grant then reminded him that he had certainly recognized the law in giving his reasons for the suspension. The President again referred to the Constitution, and said he had given those reasons by virtue of the constitutional provision requiring him to communicate to Congress from time to time information on public affairs, and that at all events there was no law against his giving his reasons to the Senate in the case of any removal, if he thought necessary, and that it was a mere act of courtesy. Gen. Grant explicitly pointed out to Mr. Johnson the provision of section two of the Tenure of Office Act, and stated what seemed to him his only course of action in case Mr. Stanton was reinstated. Mr. Johnson, of course, did not concur; but while refraining from giving any order on the subject, seemed anxious to obtain from Gen. Grant some assurance that he would aid him in keeping Mr. Stanton out. The General gave no such assurance, having plainly stated his probable course of action in the case, and the interview closed, the President casually remarking as the General left that he would see him again on the subject.

Great stress has been given to the charge that General Grant at this interview not only gave the assurance above mentioned, but that he positively agreed to meet the President again on Monday. These charges are false, and are refuted by the facts as above stated. In the meantime, on Saturday night, I believe at a dinner-party at Reverdy Johnson's, where Senator Sherman and others were present, the question of the War Office was discussed, and the possibility of an arrangement satisfactory to all was broached. It was thought that if some fair, moderate man could be suggested to the President, who would receive the confirmation of the Senate, it might also prove satisfactory to Mr. Stanton and his friends. The name of Ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, was suggested as a fit person, and was received with so much favor by those present, that Senator Johnson agreed to present the suggestion to the President. I believe both Gens. Grant and Sherman were cognizant of this proposition. The President was promptly informed, but gave no indication as to what his action would be.

On Monday Gen. Sherman called on the President, at Gen. Grant's request, to ascertain if he had come to any conclusion on the question of the War Office, but the interview was barren of results. On Monday night Gen. Grant, as well as Mr. Stanton and the President, received notification from the Senate of the reinstatement of Mr. Stanton. On Tuesday morning Gen. Grant soberly and in compliance with his convictions of his duty under the law—surely too plain to need a second reading—and without any knowledge of Mr. Stanton's purpose, repaired to the Department, took his private papers, surrendered the key to the Adjutant-General, who was its proper custodian, and went to his headquarters, where he immediately wrote the letter to the President, heretofore printed, informing him of his action. While writing this, he was informed that Mr. Stanton was at the War Department and wished to see him. After dispatching his letter to the President, he complied with the Secretary's request. Subsequently the President sent word desiring him to attend the Cabinet meeting. Gen. Grant presented himself, but not in the capacity of Secretary of War. It was at this Cabinet meeting, on Tuesday, that the President sought to convey the impression that Gen. Grant had given him assurance that he would not vacate the War Office except by the order of the Executive or by process from the courts.

General Grant called Mr. Johnson's attention to the conversation of Saturday, in which he had given him full information as to his views of the law and as to his action thereunder. Mr. Johnson also reminded General Grant that he had agreed to call again on Monday, in response to which the General reminded His Excellency that the agreement consisted entirely in the expression by the latter of his intention of seeing him (General Grant,) again on the subject. On Wednesday General Grant again called on the President, in company with General Sherman, and in discussing the question, called the President's attention to the apparently authorized charges of duplicity and bad faith that appeared in print that morning. Mr. Johnson promptly repudiated any connection with them, and said they were wholly unauthorized.

This is the whole story. The facts as given cannot be refuted, and I state them on my own responsibility. The whole thing in a nutshell is just this: The President dared not take the responsibility of a violation of the tenure of office law, nor give Gen. Grant any order involving such an act, yet he hoped he might be able to seduce General Grant into such a course, and thus use him in keeping Mr. Stanton out without burning his own fingers. He was too slow in acting on the suggesting of Gov. Cox's name, and the Senate and Stanton were too quick for him in their action. It is difficult to see who is to blame for his discomfiture but himself.

Roman Catholics in Pennsylvania.

According to the statistics recently gathered by the dignitaries of the Catholic Church there are now two hundred and seventy-five thousand Catholics in this diocese. Two hundred and thirty-four priests, secular and regular, minister to their wants in a hundred and eighty-six churches, forty-one chapels and at ninety-five stations. There are five new churches building. The cause of education seems very well attended to. There are fifty-four parochial schools supported by as many congregations, three colleges and twenty-two academies and select schools for young ladies. There are seventy-six students in the Seminary of Saint Charles Borromeo, forty in the Preparatory Seminary at Glen Riddle, and two clerical students at Rome. The parochial schools are mainly taught by "sisters" and "Christian brothers." There are twenty-nine of the latter and four hundred and eighty of the former; the latter dwelling in twenty-two convents. Many of these sisters are employed in the academies and select schools, and others in hospitals, of which (Catholic) there are two—St. Joseph's and St. Mary's. There are seventy-nine beneficial societies in the interest of the Church, and fifteen St. Vincent de Paul societies, whose object is to succor the poor.

Measuring the Transparency of the Atmosphere.

That there is an almost invariable connection between the transparency of the air and the state of the weather, is a matter of common observation. For an explanation of this fact, Professor de la Rive, of Geneva, adopts the views of Pasteur, who believes that the atmosphere near the earth is full of myriads of organic germs which, when dry, form a light fog and intercept light. When, however, they are saturated with moisture they become transparent, and a heavy rain washes them to the earth. So again, the atmosphere is clearest during the winter season, the cold being fatal to the life of these germs. If, now, this explanation is the true one, Professor de la Rive argues, then any contrivance for relatively measuring this transparency may be of importance in a sanitary point of view. Such an instrument the Professor constructs by using a double telescope with a single eye-piece, by means of which the images of two objects of different but known distances can be compared, and the transparency of a measured stratum of air readily determined.

ADVICES from the copper mines region of Lake Superior state that the miners and merchants of Houghton are in a state of intense excitement, owing to the fact that the directors of the various mining companies threaten to suspend work for the winter, on account of the depression in the copper market. The workmen, who number over one thousand, are in a poor condition to be thrown out of employment. One or two companies have stopped work, but are partially resuming, preference being given to those of their employees who have families.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.—The annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, will be held in this city on the 25th, 26th and 30th of April next. On the 26th an oration and poem will be delivered. George William Curtis has accepted the appointment as orator. On the 30th a dinner will be provided. At the last Convention in this city one hundred and fifty members were present.—*New York Herald.*

PERSONAL.

—While Judge William B. Wright was dying at Albany, his daughter was at his bedside. While attending upon her father, in his last moments, she received news of the death of her husband, Lieut. Adams, of the navy, at the family residence in Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y.

—The young King of Greece is only twenty-two, has chestnut hair, blue eyes, an aquiline nose, full, round cheeks, and a face expressive of amiability and good humor rather than force of character. His Queen Olga, a girl of seventeen, is a pretty, plump blonde, and, most remarkable of all, is very economical in her habits.

—Gail Hamilton thinks that suffrage would be improved more by restricting it among men than by extending it to women.

—The Chief Librarian of the British Museum has lately issued an order forbidding any reader, under any circumstances, leaving his book-bag, as aforetime, with the curators who take care of the sticks and umbrellas at the reading-room door. Mr. W. Thornbury says the reason for this is that the librarian believes there are Fenians among the readers under the great dome of the Museum, and he is afraid that one of these Celtic-Yankee monsters would bring in quart bottles of nitro-glycerine and blow up their more studious companions.

—Mr. Noel Humphrey, in his "History of the Art of Printing," notes a curious typographical blunder which occurred not very long ago in a ponderous volume of Sir Archibald Allison's stately history, where, in describing the pall-bearers at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, the fourth being Sir Peregrine Maitland, that personage, by a temporary association of ideas in the mind of the compositor, was transformed into Sir Peregrine Pickle, and so it stands in a certain number of copies to the present day, as any one curious in the matter may easily prove by reference to the fine large imperial octavo in question.

—Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith, of Kentucky, now Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, is advanced in years and unequal to the active discharge of Episcopal duties. He is a low Churchman. Last year the Rev. George D. Cummins, of Chicago, was elected his assistant, and does most of the duty. Next in order of succession is Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, who is seventy, and so infirm as to require the services of an Assistant Bishop (Bedell.) Bishop McIlvaine is a very Low Churchman. Next to him is Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin, High Church, quite old and infirm, and has an assistant (Armitage.) Next is Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, High Church, a man of stalwart frame and in fine health.

—Mr. Swinburne has for a time abandoned original poetical composition to appear as a commentator on the works of William Blake, painter and poet. His volume is enriched with some choice fac-similes of the charming imaginings of the artist which have now, after a period of utter neglect, become the most eagerly sought for of any objects that fine-art collectors lavish their money upon.

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* furnishes the following: There never was greater need than at present for a vigorous prosecution against intemperance in high places. Whether Senator Wilson has become discouraged or disgusted I know not, but he seems to have entirely relinquished his Christian efforts, of a year ago, to reform his Congressional brethren through the agency of his temperance society. One gentleman, who was an exemplary member of the Congressional Temperance Society, a year ago, astonished and appalled the boarders at Willard's one morning last week, by entering the breakfast-room in his night-shirt, at about 10 A. M.; another was taken home in a hand-cart, not many Sundays since; while still another, over whose conversation all the ladies were, a year ago, saturating their pocket-handkerchiefs, and "carrying on" in a more melo dramatic way than any thing recorded of the Brick Lane Branch of the Ebenezer Temperance Society, of which the elder Mr. Weller's "second wentur" was such a bright and shining light—that gentleman (need I say he is a distinguished Senator from the West!) has been, for a week or more, confined to his room and a diet of pickled cabbage to help him over a prolonged carouse, terminating in the deliriums. Nor is this all. Would that it were. It is not even the worst.

—Representative Poland, of Vermont, is credited with a good thing in reply to the remark of a friend that the Vermont Republicans intend to present his name in Convention as a candidate for Vice President. "Well, sir," said he, "the party might do worse; and they probably will."

—The River Seine, at Paris, was frozen over during the first week in January, an event that has not occurred for twenty years. The river and skating ponds are crowded with skaters. Among these, a young American lady, Miss Beckwith, attracts much attention by the agility and grace with which she executes with her skates the most difficult figures. The Emperor and Empress watch Miss Beckwith's evolutions with great interest.

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who rejoices in the oriental signature of "Bamboo," furnishes that paper with some items of interest about the future plans of Maretzek, who intends bringing out at the Academy of Music Wallace's opera "Lurline," in which the opportunity for scenic display will not be forgotten. Twenty thousand dollars will be expended on the scenery, and the homes of the water sprites will be represented in the most gorgeous manner. Musically, the opera is really a most delicious and attractive one, and it will be interpreted by a brilliant troupe of singers, with Parepa and Hauck as the leading sopranos. On the success of "Lurline" will depend the production of the "Amber Witch," another of Wallace's operas, also offering scenic opportunities.

—Charles Dickens will read in Chicago some time in March—not in February, as was first expected. Will Mr. Dickens visit Pittsburgh—*if so, when?*

—Hon. Norman Williams, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Vermont, and father of Norman Williams, Jr., Esq., of Chicago, and of E. H. Williams, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, died at his residence at Woodstock, in that State, on the 12th instant.

—Mr. Nelson Chase, a citizen of New York, has been successful in two important things—he has won a suit at law (the Jumel case) which gave him a million dollars, and he has married a young wife. The latter, for a man of sixty, is doing pretty well. To finish up the thing, he took his young bride on a trip to Europe. So far so good; but now comes the other side. Mr. Chase, who was plaintiff in the Jumel case, has now become defendant. Certain parties claim that the line of legitimacy by which he inherits is only a pretense, and that they, the children of John Bowen, brother of Eliza Jumel, are the true heirs. They contend that the reputed Polly Bowen, from whom Chase derives his claim, died a woman of the town, and that the person who in after life personated her was no relation. John Bowen died young and, as Chase supposed, without issue; but suddenly up start these children to call Mr. Chase to account. Upon the whole, the latter is one of the most perplexing characters and involves a greater degree of mystery than any case on record. The question is, who is heir to the million? Mr. Chase will hurry back from Europe to help answer this question; and, he has expended $80,000 in his first suit, if he loses this he is a ruined man.

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PROPOSALS

FOR STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, A. D., 1856, and the supplement thereto approved 25th February, 1863, notice is hereby given, that the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock, at noon of the fourth Tuesday of January, 1868, for doing the Public Printing and Binding, for the term of three years from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act relating to Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A. D., 1856, and according to the mode, and manner and conditions specified in said act, and the several supplements thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item. The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:

I ——, propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the conditions set forth in the act of the 9th of April, A. D., 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years from the first day of July next, at the rate of —— per centum below the rates specified in said act; and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, "I will be ready forthwith with bond, and approved security, as required by the act approved 25th February, 1863, for the faithful performance of the same, to which bond and proposals shall be signed, and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them as aforesaid, to be opened, announced and allotment made on the 28th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of 9th of April, 1856, and the several supplements thereto.

F. JORDAN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

January 6th, 1868. td

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

"Queen of the Wash Tub."

This Liquid possesses MARVELLOUS VIRTUES, and contains positively NO INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS. It does an ordinary washing in ONE-THIRD THE USUAL TIME; makes clothes CLEANER, PURER and WHITER, and is a *PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SOAP*; removes Paint, Stains, Grease, &c., and saves labor, Health, Time and Money. Directions given with every bottle. *Send to your Grocer for it.* Manufactured by

HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPETS.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOYARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

CHEAP CARPETS.

THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., STILL CONTINUES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.'S,

23 FIFTH STREET.

They OFFER THEIR WHOLE STOCK, THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE IN THE CITY, AT UNPRECEDENTED PRICES.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 CENTS PER YARD.

CARPETS

AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO

TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

HOLLANDS,

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

CONNELLSVILLE

GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver it 463 poles along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHugh, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fsu9

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

E. G. HARRETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED to 134 SMITHFIELD ST.

Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS

NO. 18 SMITHFIELD STREET.

1870-1y

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Prompt attention given to Collections.

Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; W. R. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; M. S. Brown, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Son, Elizabeth; Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.

PETROLEUM.

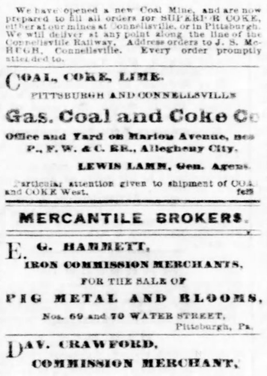
R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7



SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

Sealed by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes. Also, excellent for Ladies and weakly persons.

SPEER'S VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Cpo. to Grape, raised in this country, to invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
We ask a personal trial and proof by the use.
SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to foreign Wines.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

SPEER'S VINEYARD, New Jersey. Office, 243 Broadway, New York. Thu

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

Having opened a Store in the city, we are now prepared to furnish our friends and customers with

Bouquets, Cut Flowers,
Wreaths, Crosses,
Christmas Trees,
Birds and Bird Cages,
Rustic and Wire Baskets,
Gold Fish and Fish Globes,
Ammunition,
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

Call and examine our stock at No. 114 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Postoffice.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

No. 355 Liberty street.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE

People's Insurance Company

OF

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.,

FROM JANUARY 1st, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1867, INCLUSIVE.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th Section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Approved April 4d, 1856:

1. Capital Stock.....$100,000 00
With privilege of increasing to.....200,000 00
2. Assets:
Stock, Due Bills.....$ 44,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages, 11,000 00
Loans on Collaterals and 7-30 Bonds..... 53,200 00
Bills Receivable..... 14,684 25
Premium Notes..... 14,426 75
Book Accounts..... 2,362 01
Cash..... 9,385 35—$149,061 36
3. Amount of Premium received.....$ 50,731 46
4. Amount of Interest received..... 6,276 78
Balance January 1st, 1867..... 43,420 77
$100,429 01
5. Disbursements:
Losses.....$42,479 88
Taxes..... 2,706 44
Salaries, rent, advertising and other expenses.. 6,359 62
Premiums returned..... 2,512 26
Reinsurance.. 1,023 20
Dividends..... 14,700 25— 69,307 65—$ 49,961 36
Office Furniture..... 750 00
Accrued Interest..... 762 00
Open Policy, premium earned..... 150 00
Capital..... 100,000 00
Total Assets, January 1, 1868.. $150,744 36
6. Amount of losses adjusted and unpaid, December 31st, 1867.....$2,150,677 62
Amount of losses adjusted and reported, not exceeding..... 9,409 00
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. cod

STATEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA., from December 26th, 1866 to December 26th, 1867.

Published in accordance with the 15th Section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Approved April 2, 1856.

1. Capital Stock.....$250,000 00
With privilege of increasing to..... 500,000 00

ASSETS.

2. Stock Due Bills, two approved names..... $ 125,000 00
Premium Notes, 7-30 Notes, $66,000 00..... 105,000 00
Allegheny Valley R. R. 7 3-10 Bonds, $35,000..... 25,000 00
Bills Receivable and Premium Notes..... 41,334 16
Book Accounts for Premiums..... 7,061 44
Cash on hand and in Bank..... 16,712 81
Office Furniture..... 604 09—$316,303 00
3. Amt. of Premiums received.....$57,376 76
4. Amt. of Interest received..... 13,568 27
5. Disbursements.
Losses.....$ 27,394 22
Premiums Returned.. 1,940 05
Reinsurance..... 750 27
Commissions..... 1,385 86
Board of Underwriters..... 230 00
United States and State Taxes..... 1,381 66
Salaries Rent Stamps and all other expenses..... 5,145 68—$ 38,178 24
Amount of Loss unadjusted or unpaid, None.....
Amount of Dividends by the Co. not exceeding $200.....
Amount of Outstanding Risks.....$2,582,912 98
W. P. JONES, Secretary.
January 16, 1868. tuths

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from January 1st to December 31st, 1867, inclusive.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 4d, 1856:

1. Capital authorized and paid in.....$100,000 00
2. Assets:
United States 5 20's..... $81,500 00
Bonds and Mortgages..... 11,000 00
Allegheny City Bonds..... 12,800 00
Bank Stock..... 3,000 00
Insurance Stock..... 4,200 00
Bills Receivable..... 2,500 00
Book Accounts, Premiums..... 1,326 61
Cash in Banks, Gold..... 1,445 00
Cash in Bank, Legal Tenders..... 8,592 79
Office Furniture..... 354 10—$127,585 34
3. Amount of premium received from Jan. 1st, to December 31st, 1867, inclusive..... $29,498 67
4. Amount of Interest received in 1867..... $8,516 14
5. Paid for losses during 1867, as follows, viz:
Fire and Marine Losses..... $25,324 93
Premiums Returned..... 2,586 93
Returned Premiums..... 1,063 47
Commissions on Premiums..... 187 71
U. S. Taxes, Stamps, and Bankers' License..... 872 50
State and city Taxes..... 732 02
Salaries, Rents and all other expenses..... 5,575 63—$ 36,364 59
6. Amount of outstanding risks Dec. 31st, 1867..... $1,804,980 78
7. Amount of all debts and liabilities December 31, 1867, of losses unadjusted, and claims of every character, not exceeding $11,430 83.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH,

Office No. 57 FIFTH STREET.

Incorporated July, 1862.

The following statement of the Company up to January 1, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:

Capital subscribed..... $100,000 00
Amount paid Cash..... 50,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages..... $ 94,724 76
Cash in hand of Treasurer..... 13,519 38
United States 5-20 Stock..... 11,400 00
Office Fixtures..... 385 50
Stock due Bills, to approved Names..... 50,000 00
Balance January 1, 1867..... $170,328 84
Receipts from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868..... $ 51,376 55
Premiums for Fire Risks.....$52,080 37
Interest on Securities..... 6,740 53
$58,809 90
Disbursements during the above time.
Fire Losses..... $ 27,698 68
Taxes & stamps, &c..... 2,822 79
Printing, Advertising, Commission, Solicitors, Salary to Fire Marshal, Agents' Expenses..... 5,370 28
Returned Premiums and Reinsurance..... 1,681 31
Salaries and office Rents..... 3,814 75—$ 41,387 81—$ 34,852 29
Dividend paid to Stockholders..... $ 86,328 84
Balance January 1, 1868..... $ 70,328 84
C. HOEVELER, President.
F. L. GROSS, Secretary.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000
CASH CAPITAL PAID IN..... 175,000

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell, John McDevitt, John Metcalf, John Atwell, James Woodburn, Samuel B. Roosbon, E. H. Palmer, Jas. A. Hutchison, William Rea, Robert Daniels, William Means, R. Wallace, John B. Canfield, D. S. H. Gilmore, James McCandless.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JOHN METCALF, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Pohlman, Gen. Agent and Surveyor

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Carroes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and canals, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley, James Park, Jr., W. G. Johnston, E. F. Jones, Samuel Bell, Joshua Rhodes, Barclay Preston, S. M. Kier, John Shiras, James M. Cooper, S. Hartman, J. Caldwell, Jr., John S. Ewart, George Bingham, Wm. A. Rodgers,

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE of Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Property at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John E. Parke, Frank S. Bissell, J. F. Shirpatrick, Capt. James Miller, Samuel P. Shriver, Capt. J. L. Rhodes, Wm. Vankirk, Jas. D. Verner, C. Hansen Love, Chas. Arbuckle, Robert Phillips, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

NATIONAL

Insurance Company,

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. ☜

W. W. MARTIN

The Daily Commercial

WORCESTER, MASS.

The Convention of Manufacturers.

WORCESTER, January 22.—The Convention of Manufacturers of New England assembled today, and organized by choosing Hon Wm. Gray, of Boston, President, and fifty or more Vice Presidents. The morning session was occupied in the appointment of Committees and listening to the President's speech, which was well received. The attendance is very large.

The Committee on Resolutions, after ten hours deliberation, reported a series of resolutions, of which the following is a synopsis: The Convention approves the action of the National Manufacturing Convention held at Cleveland in December last, in recommending the abolition of all taxation on the necessary domestic industries of the country, and the imposition of taxation upon luxuries, and regards as an auspicious omen that the first great movement should come from the West, with whose interests and prosperity the well being of the entire country is closely allied. It cordially concurs with the affirmation made by the Cleveland Convention of the sacredness of the full and just payment of the national debt, first and before all other considerations of advantage to individuals or classes.

The resolutions are further that the powers of consumption of the people and their profitable occupation are in proportion to the diversification of productive employment, and consequently to the development of manufacturing as well as agricultural industry, with increasing capital from its savings; that production power of the country must fall behind the supply of necessities, the comforts for the people diminish, the compensation for labor be reduced, the resources for domestic and foreign commerce fail, and the ability to endure taxation be seriously lessened. In acknowledgment of these principles it has been the policy of all modern civilized nations to make such administrative disposition and distribution of taxation as would most favor their domestic industries. The taxation on necessary productions in this country, imposed when the life of the nation was endangered, and most cheerfully paid to preserve it, became endurable when it was paid to save the foundations of industry, which sustain the material life of the nation; further, it is demonstrated by experience that the tax upon production has already largely absorbed the earnings of our manufacturing industry, leaving inefficient means for its extension in proportion to our increasing population, that is now encroaching upon the capital itself; that it has materially impaired our productive power and our capacity to purchase the raw material of the agricultural districts, and the continuance of this burden must involve the ruin of that diversified industry which has given prosperity to the United States. The concluding resolution is in the following words:

Resolved, That while the manufacturers of the country demand to be heard in the assemblies affecting the public and their own welfare as to their peculiar province to observe and duly make known what they require for the action of the Congress for the provision for the natio al obligations, and the indispensable expenditures of the Government and also for such retrenchm nt and economy as our present financial and industrial condition urgently requires.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

A memorial to Congress was adopted, embodying suggestions as to the means by which the end aimed at in the resolutions might be arrived.

Fifty-n e delegates to Washington were then appointed to carry out the views of the convention, and to urge upon the Government their earliest consideration. Of the e delegates four are representatives of woolen manufacturers, six that of cotton, seven paper, one of machine card clothing, two of leather, fifteen of shoes and leather, three of watches, six of furniture, one of iron and its products, and two of cutlery. After the customary closing proceedings, the convention adjourned, the utmost ha mony having characterized its action.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Latest from the Seat of War---The Cholera, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The steamer South America, from Rio Janeiro, December 26th, arrived to-day. The news from the seat of war is scanty. Two raids were made by the Allies, and 3,000 cattle and some horses captured, but no parties of Paraguayans encountered. An expedition was preparing in the Allied camp to capture the fortified Paraguayan post, believed to be the point whence supplies were passed over to the Chaiceto, and held by 600 men. Deserters reported that Lopez had 3,000 men at work making a road through Chaico, and that his plan was to leave Humaita garrisoned with two or three thousand men, and transfer the main portion of the above mentioned place, there to make head in a strong position. Meantime he continued the construction of strong inner defensive lines, and had organized a force of one thousand cavalry, which came outside the trenches but kept within assistance of the cannon of the fortress. The river batteries of Humaita appeared to be crumbling away under the continuous fire of the iron clads.

In port said an squadron of 5,000 allied cavalry was being prepared to visit Ascencion.

The cholera has almost entirely disappeared from the allied army and fleet.

A considerable band of runaway slaves were attacked in the forests of the State of Para by wild Indians, and all but five killed.

The small-pox has disappeared from among the crew of the United States steamer at Bahia.

A collection of 1,200 fishes was made in the province of Goyaia for Professor Agassiz.

The cholera in Buenos Ayres was killing eighty to one hundred and forty persons daily. Great numbers were fleeing to the country, and trade was stagnant.

The banks of Uruguay were allowed to suspend specie payment till the end of May, causing paralyzation of business.

In the Rio market, the sales of coffee for the month were 150,000 bags, of which 57,000 were for the United States. Prices unchanged.

MAINE.

Delegates Chosen to National Republican Convention--Gen Grant indorsed.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 22.—At a Convention of Republican members of the Legislature, for the purp se of choosing four delegates at large to the National Republican Convention, this evening, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: Hon. Samuel F. Spring, Hon. L. A. Fessenden, Gen. Harris M. Plaisted, and Hon. Reuben Hale. The following were chosen alternates: Hon. Isaac Hobson, A. C. Hawey, Eben Woodbury, Wm. M. McArthur. Resolutions indorsing Gen. Grant, and instructing the delegates to support him in Convention, were unanimously passed.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of Reconstruction Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—In the Convention to-day, article 93 of the Constitution, providing for the election of two Sheriffs and two Coroners for the Parish of Orleans was adopted. One Sheriff is the officer of the Criminal Court and the other of the Civil Courts.

Articles 94 to 96, inclusive, defining the powers of impeachment and describing the process thereof, were adopted.

THE PARKERSBURG MURDERER.

Schafer Arraigned and Pleads Guilty.

The trial of Joseph Eisele *alias* Joseph Schafer, charged with the murder of Lilienthal and Teutor, and with attempting to kill John White, was had before a special term of the Circuit Court of Wood county, at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on Monday. The Grand Jury in the morning found true bills on all the charges. The court met again at two o'clock, amid the greatest excitement. Crowds of people thronged the Court yard, and as the prisoner was conducted to Court some cried hang him! hang him! Notwithstanding the Court had assigned able counsel for his defense, Eisele persisted in pleading guilty, and the Court was reluctantly compelled to accept the plea. Eisele made the following confession, which was read by an interpreter:

I wish this may be read to the people at my next trial.

I, the undersigned, confess from my own free will that I am the murderer of Aloys Ulrich, Joseph Lilienthal and Rudolph Teutor, and that I intended also to kill the fourth man, if Almighty God had not prevented it, for which I thank him a thousand times by day and night. I want no witnesses and no defense, and cannot really give any reason for my misdeeds, except that the evil spirit led me into temptation, and I could not resist it. I am willing to sacrifice my blood and life for all my crimes, and hope that Almighty God will forgive me, and after death receive me into his kingdom. I therefore beg the people present their forgiveness. I have no enmity towards any one in the world, and acknowledge that I have deserved all that may befall me, and am ready to bear it all with patience. I especially beg my German countrymen for their forgiveness for the great disgrace I have brought upon them, and hope every one will forgive me. I also beg the American people not to think ill of the Germans, who are not to be held responsible because one of their countrymen is a wicked man.

I beg also that no disgrace may attach to my wife, who is free from blame, as I always arranged matters so that she would not have any suspicion. I also pray that those to whom I owe may not think that they will be defrauded. I am anxious to give each man his own as near as possible. I have made my last will and testament which will be opened after my death, and hope I shall be able to realize enough to refund his own to every man. I have also written down my life, which is an example to every one who may read it, and all can see what follies when a man omits prayer and disregards religion.

[Signed] JOSEPH EISELE.

In the Legislative Assembly at Quebec, yesterday, notice of a motion was given that the Committee on Emigration be instructed to inquire into the primary cause of the emigration of settlers to the United States, and what necessary means be taken to prevent the same.

The "Saint Cloud." New York.

Numerous as the hotels of New York now are, they do not yet appear sufficiently ample to accommodate the increasing swarm of visitors, and that other class of customers who, according to Dickens, seem to prefer living at hotels.

Since the erection of the Fifth Avenue, the new hotels have been of a smaller size, and have a tendency to get further "up town," while each strives to surpass its predecessors in style and comfort. For some unknown reason "Saint" appears to be as popular among hotelkeepers as "John" is with their customers, and now in addition to the "Saint Nicholas," "Saint James," "Saint Denis," and others of less note, we are to have no less than the "Saint Cloud," which takes a long stride in the direction of the Central Park, and starts in a quarter where it promises to be a great accommodation to the public as well as a good investment for the proprietor.

The Saint Cloud is now being built on the corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, only two squares from Fifth avenue, and directly on the line of the new boulevard. The facts of its being owned by Willis James, Esq., of the well-known firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., is a guarantee that no care nor expense will be spared in making it complete in every particular. Every room will be heated by steam, and supplied with both hot and cold water. Bath-rooms and water-closets on each floor will add no little to its comfort, and the improved vertical railway will render the passage from one story to another both easy and expeditious. As it is to be kept on the European plan visitors will be able to graduate their bills at pleasure, and have the satisfaction of knowing that they *only pay for what they actually have*. Everything in it is to be of the first order of workmanship, and the opening, under the auspices of D. P. Peters, Esq., of the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, is announced to take place on the first of May next. G.

Strange Story of French Society.

The following strange story of French Society is furnished by the Paris correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*: The topic that has occupied the attention of the Parisian public more than any other during the last ten days, is a great scandal case that has been tried before one of the civil courts of the Department of the Seine. It adds a chapter of unusual piquancy to the *chronique scandaleuse* of the French Capital. An old couple, of whom the husband has for twenty-five years followed the career of a salman, and the wife that of a keeper of a low wine shop, brought suit for alimony (under the code Napoleon poor parents can claim support from their children) against their daughter, who is now no less a person than the wife of a representative of one of the oldest and noblest families of France, and can by legitimate claim the titles of count and marquis, but who had been for twenty five years, and until within eighteen months ago, one of the most notorious leaders of the demi-monde. During the trial the most curious revelations were made in regard to the career of both the marquis and his wife. It was shown that the former had, after squandering an immense fortune, led the life of a most reckless and unprincipled adventurer, and finally contented, at the age of eighty-three, to cover up the shame of the salesman's daughter, and to legitimatize at the same time her unlawful offspring with his name and titles, in order to enjoy in his last days the luxuries of the wealth which the ex-courtesan had succeeded in gathering in her dishonorable career. It was proved, moreover, that the now marquise had resorted to the most reprehensible practices while living in half-fancy in the demi-monde, in order to feather her nest at the expense of the fast young men and old rakes that she succeeded in drawing into her net. One of these practices was to get her victims sign promissory notes when they got out of money, which she discounted herself at an enormous rate of interest. If they failed to pay, she prosecuted them unblushingly to the utmost extent of the law. It was imprudent enough to bring suit on one of these notes, given to her before her marriage by a foolish young vicomte, even after she had got to be a marquise. This led indirectly to the suit for alimony of her parents against her. The legal adviser of the young nobleman whom she had prosecuted hunted up the old couple and persuaded them to sue the Marquise for an annuity of three thousand francs a year, his object being simply to have an opportunity for a systematic public exposé of the life of the daughter and her husband. The parents were made to plead extreme poverty, but the counsel for the defendants proved that they were only apparently poor, and that they really possessed considerable means, which their intense avarice alone prevented them from enjoying. In the course of the trial the marriage contract between the Marquis and the Marquise was disclosed. It disclosed the fact that the latter had ruined enough people, not only to lead a most extravagant life for a quarter of a century, but also to amass a fortune of a million and a half of francs. A brother of the Marquis also figured prominently in the trial. His record was no better than hers. He had been a scapegrace all his life. He tarnished himself like a dozen upon his sister. Through some of our "friends" she got him at last a lucrative position in one of the first banking establishments of Paris. But his salary was not sufficient for his wants. He continued his extortions from her. Last September he applied on her to demand several hundred francs. As she seemed to hesitate to give him the money, he drew a revolver and fired three shots at her, two of which took effect. One bullet struck her in the face, another in the back. The wounds, however, were not fatal. For this attempt at assassination the brother is about to appear before the Criminal Court. Altogether the facts brought out during the suit for alimony would furnish material for a more exciting romance than any of the fictions of Alexander Dumas and other sensation novelists. The court was to pronounce judgment to-day, but adjourned the announcement of its finding for a week.

The Good Templars of Wisconsin are sorely exercised on the "sweet cider question." About a score of lodges are nearly ready to go to pieces in consequence of the mania of the members for apple juice. The Chief Templar has accordingly notified all and sundry to let it alone, no matter how sweet.

CITY MATTERS.

CHARTER RECEIVED.—The charter of the International Co-operative Foundry of Pittsburgh was received yesterday by the President of the Association, Wm. F. McBride.

BAIL FORFEITED.—Henry Miller, against whom an information was lodged on the 19th of November last, for assault and battery, was arrested yesterday by officer McCloy on a bail piece and committed to the county jail.

DONATION TO THE POOR.—Mrs. Levi Wade, Secretary of the Pittsburg Association for the Relief of the Poor, gratefully acknowledges a donation of forty-four dollars from the First Baptist Church, Rev. James S. Dickerson, pastor.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—John Wrigley and Peter Dressler have been appointed constables for the Diamond Market. They have both been connected with the Day Police during Mayor McCarthy's administration, and are capable and efficient officers.

OAKLAND ELECTION.—The Republican voters of Oakland township will meet at the School house to-morrow evening, to nominate a candidate for Common Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the non-election of a Councilman, in consequence of a tie vote at the regular election a few weeks ago.

BANK ELECTION.—At the annual election for officers of the Dollar Savings Bank, held on Tuesday evening, Mr. George Albree was re-elected President, a position which he has held since the organization, twelve years ago; C. A. Cotton was re-elected Treasurer; James B. D. Meads, Secretary, and Hill Burgwin, Esq., Solicitor.

DEATH OF AN ENGINEER.—Mr. Samuel McNaught, an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died on Tuesday evening, at his residence in the Ninth ward. A meeting of the members of Milnor Lodge No. 387, A. Y. M., will be held to-day to make arrangements for attending the funeral in a body.

HOUSEBREAKING IN ALLEGHENY.—On Tuesday night the dwelling house of Mr. Taylor, on North avenue, Allegheny, was entered by thieves, and a quantity of catables, including thirty-eight cans of tomatoes, stolen. The burglars climbed over the fence in the rear of the house, and gained access to the cellar through the coal hole. They afterward visited the residence of Mr. Arbuthnot, adjoining, and carried away hams, bread, butter, etc. The quantity stolen would require at least three men to carry. The police were informed of the robberies, but no arrests have been made.

A SWINDLER APPREHENDED.—Early yesterday morning, Charles Becker, a member of the Newark, New Jersey, police, arrived in this city from Detroit, having in custody a man named G. W. Lowman, *alias* Wm. Mungoes, charged with swindling leather merchants in New Jersey, to the amount of $18,000, by representing himself to be a boot and shoe dealer, doing business at No. 21 Portland street, New York. He is a man of excellent address and fine appearance, and when arrested was spending his ill gotten gains with a dashing actress. The officer left for the East with his prisoner yesterday.

A SAD AFFLICTION.—A sad affliction has fallen upon Mr. William Warwick, of Uniontown. About two weeks ago his son, Holmes Warwick, had his foot crushed by a train on the Connellsville Railroad. Mortification ensued, and on Friday night last the limb was used, and on Friday night last the limb was amputated at the thigh. The operation, however, failed to save the sufferer's life, and he died about nine o'clock on Saturday night. Mr. Warwick immediately communicated the fact to his mother and brother at West Newton, requesting them to attend the funeral of his son. The message had scarcely gone over the wires, when he received a dispatch from his brother informing him of the sudden death of his mother, and asking him to attend her funeral, which was appointed to take place on the same day as that of her son.

The Grand Opera.

The sale of season tickets for the Grand Opera at the Academy of Music next week, commenced yesterday morning at C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood street, and continued during the day, the number sold was unusually large, and the indications are that, as was the case in Baltimore, all the reserved seats will be sold before the arrival of the company. The sale of reserved seats for the season will be continued to-day and to-morrow only, and on Saturday the sale of seats for single nights will commence.

SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

Large Attendance---Interesting Proceedings.

The Sabbath School Teachers' Institute of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches of the county assembled yesterday morning at ten o'clock, in the Second United Presbyterian Church, on Sixth street. The attendance was large, and nearly all the ministers of the denominations represented were present.

The Institute was called to order by Rev. Wm. J. Reid, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, upon whose motion the officers of the Sabbath School Teachers' Union of Pittsburgh and vicinity were requested to act as officers of the Institute, until a permanent organization had been effected, Prof. J. A. Marcrum and Mr. F. R. McCutcheon acted as President and Secretary respectively.

Rev. John Douglas, D. D., was called upon by the President to conduct the opening religious exercises. Dr. Douglas gave out a portion of the thirty-fourth Psalm, after the singing of which, he read a few selections from Scripture, and then led the Institute in prayer.

The meeting was then thrown open for voluntary prayers and remarks. Short addresses and prayers were then made by Revs. J. W. Reid, T. H. Hanna, and A. H. Elder.

On motion of Mr. Reid, a committee was appointed on permanent organization. The Chairman appointed the following as members of said committee: Revs. J. W. Reid, K. H. Boyd, J. W. Sproull and Messrs. G. Reed and W. H. Knox.

In accordance with the plan laid down in the programme, Rev. T. H. Hanna delivered the "Introductory Address." He extended a cordial welcome to all the teachers and superintendents present. He welcomed them not only for their personal worth, but for the work's sake in which they were engaged. He spoke of the greatness and importance of the Sabbath School cause. The object of the Institute was two-fold: First, for the improvement of the teachers themselves, and then to tone up public opinion on the importance of the work of Sabbath School instruction.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

President—Rev. John G. Brown, D. D.

Vice Presidents—Revs. J. R. Kerr, Thomas Johnson, and Messrs. Wm. Wills, Francis Jamison and John Montgomery.

Secretaries—Wm. Owens, Frank Patterson and reporters of the press.

Corresponding Secretary—T. J. Gillespie.

Treasurer—Mr. Hugh McMaster.

Business Committee—Rev. J. B. Clarke, D. D., Messrs. John Morton, T. H. Rabe, W. L. Stevenson and Rev. John Patterson.

The programme prepared by the committee of arrangements was adopted by the Institute.

On motion, Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D., of Philadelphia, and other ministers and Sabbath School teachers who were present from a distance, were invited to sit as Consultation members.

Rev. J. Witherspoon then presented the following topic: Sabbath Schools. Their history, present condition, extension, &c.

Mr. Witherspoon said that Sabbath schools, or some kind of catechetical instruction, could be traced to the very commencement of Christianity. Martin Luther established schools in Germany for the religious instruction of the young on the Sabbath day. He then traced the history of Sabbath schools to the days of Robert Raikes, and gave an account of their organization in the United States of America.

This topic was then discussed by Revs. A. M. Milligan, Thomas Johnston, Prof. Macrum and others.

The Institute is largely attended by teachers from both cities and surrounding neighborhood. The morning session was quite interesting.

After prayer by Dr. Cooper, adjourned to meet in the afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute reassembled at 2½ o'clock, Rev. W. A. McKenzie, of Sewickley, conducting the devotional exercises, which were continued for half an hour. Mr. McKenzie read the 145th Psalm, commencing,

Oh Lord, thou art my God and King,
Thee will I magnify and praise.

And then led in prayer for children destitute of religious instruction. After singing the 67th Psalm, Rev. Joseph R. Kerr led in prayer. Another psalm was sung, after which Rev. J. B. Clark led in prayer.

At the conclusion of the religious exercises, the Institute proceeded to the consideration of the question laid down in the programme, "How are destitute children to be gathered into the Sabbath School.

Rev. J. C. Boyd, who was expected to open the discussion, being absent, Rev. A. M. Milligan made the opening address. He spoke of the importance of bringing destitute children into the Sabbath School, in consideration of the unspeakable value of the soul. In addition to the command of the master they should go out into the lanes and alleys of the city, with sweetmeats in the pocket if they wished, or a little picture or anything that will attract the child's attention.

The subject was then opened for general discussion. Dr. Brown said they should not attempt to grasp too much, lest they might lose all. The attention should be fixed upon one or two individuals, and all the energies of the laborer should be concentrated on these until they are secured. Then as Mr. Milligan had expressed it, the Sabbath School should be made like a rat-trap, so that when a child gets in it cannot get out.

Rev. Thomas Johnston thought that, in order to bring in the destitute children, there should be an efficient organization of the Sabbath school. There should be a good Superintendent, an organized system of visitation, and a liberal distribution of tracts.

Rev. Charles A. Dickey said the topic was one of the most important on the programme. Children should be gathered according to the Master's rule—"in the arms"—tenderly and carefully.

Mr. John S. Sands said it was very well to gather them in tenderly and affectionately, but they must be gathered in "quickly."

Rev. W. J. Reid thought the school should be a good place to put the children when they are gathered. He believed the best plan was the Mission Sabbath School.

Miss Nin E. Hebron, of the Second Mission Sabbath School, then came forward and sang, and gave a model lesson. The children were led, in concert, in prayer by Miss Hebron, and then united in singing a psalm. The lesson was an extremely interesting and instructive one, and was listened to by the members of the Institute with evident satisfaction. Miss Hebron has the happy faculty of readily imparting instruction to children, and, although quite young, has proved to be a successful Sabbath School teacher.

Upon the conclusion of the lesson, Revs. Brown, Johnston, and Kerr, Mr. Hugh McMasters and others spoke upon questions suggested by the lesson.

The evening session was then opened, and the following question read:

"How should unruly and indolent scholars be managed without expelling them?"

Mr. Daniel McCandless spoke upon the subject, and recommended that the attention of the scholars be engaged during the session.

The next question—"Does the Sabbath School chill the efforts of parents?" was discussed at considerable length, the general opinion being that co operation was only required.

"How may the attendance of teachers be secured at the Institute?" was the next question introduced, and was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

The Institute closed by the singing of a doxology, and benediction, pronounced by Rev. J. R. Kerr.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met at seven and a half o'clock, when the preparatory religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Philadelphia.

The hour for devotional exercises having expired the Institute proceeded to the discussion of the "Qualifications and duties of Superintendents." The opening address was made by the Rev. Thomas Johnston, of Allegheny. Mr. Johnston specified five things as necessary qualifications in a Sabbath School Superintendent: 1. A good reputation. 2. Genuine piety. 3. Heart. 4. Aptness to teach. 5. The art of governing.

As to the duties of a Superintendent, he said:

1. A Superintendent should come to his work voluntarily, without any vote of the congregation.

2. He should come to the School thoroughly prepared. In the opening exercises his prayer should be short. The prayer, reading and singing should all bear on the lesson of the day.

Rev. J. B. Clark, D.D. then made an address on "the qualifications and duties of teachers." The first qualification is piety. The second is earnest consecration to the work. As to the duties, the teacher should not be a mere subject of deep and earnest thought. Should study human nature. Should be an individual of fervent and habitual prayer. Teachers should be professors of religion. Teachers should be punctual always at the post of duty, when duty calls them. Lastly, every teacher should have a high and noble aim—to lead the children to the Lamb of God.

Mr. A. M. Bole thought there was an additional qualification necessary in a Superintendent. A Superintendent should be possessed of large means, because few congregations contribute as they should in the support of the Sabbath Schools. He believed that some who had not made a public profession of their faith in Christ were teaching efficiently in the Sabbath School.

Rev. Mr. Kelso thought that in regard to qualifications, something might be learned from the State. Those who are applicants for situations as teachers in the Common Schools, must possess certain qualifications. He would not think for a moment of committing his children to the care of one who is not a professor of religion.

Major William Frew said a great many things are expected in a Superintendent which cannot always be found. If the congregations would only do their duty there would soon be many first-class Superintendents, coming up to all the requirements made. The office of Superintendent is one of great responsibility. He never felt so much responsibility in any other office. The Superintendent should be of cheerful temper and disposition, or else he will chill everything. He should have all the children and teachers clustering around him as the little chicks do around their mother.

Rev. Mr. Kerr was of the opinion that the teacher should get down to the inner, more secret life of the children.

Remarks were made also by Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Macrum and others.

Rev. John Moore presented the cause of the *American Guardian*, a Temperance paper published in Philadelphia, by Mr. George S. Ferguson.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. Alex. Calhoun, and pronouncing of the benediction by the President.

The following is the programme for to-day:

Morning.—Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. J. W. Sproull. Prayer for a blessing on Sabbath School instruction. Sermons and Addresses to Sabbath School Children; Topic presented by Rev. W. J. Reid. Sabbath School Literature, Distribution of Library, &c.; Topic presented by Rev. John Douglas, D. D. The Older Scholars—how to retain them in the Sabbath School; Topic presented by Major Wm. Frew. Open Discussion of the above Topics. Question Drawer.

Afternoon.—Devotional exercises, conducted by Mr. Thomas McCance; prayer for the baptized youth of the church. Opening exercises of the Sabbath School; topic presented by Rev. J. Hawk. Modes of Sabbath School teaching; illustrative teaching; topic presented by Rev. A. H. Elder. Object and blackboard teaching; topic presented by Prof. I. Allen McCrum. Open discussion of the above topics; Bible class lesson, taught by Rev. J. R. Kerr; remarks; questions on the above lesson.

Evening.—Devotional exercises; conducted by Rev. D. Barclay; Prayer for practical results from the Institute. Teachers' Meetings; Institutes, &c.; Topic presented by Rev. John S. Sands. Open discussion of the above topic. Question Drawer. Address to Teachers, by Rev. C. A. Dickey. Concluding Exercises.

Drowned in the Allegheny River--The Body Identified.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of the man found in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Factory street, in the Fifth Ward, on the preceding night. From the testimony given before the jury it appeared that Mr. F. Fredman, who is employed in Messrs. Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.'s foundry, heard screams coming from the direction of the river. He started down the bank, when he again heard the cries and a splashing in the water. He then called to his assistance another employee of the foundry, and the two started down to the river. On their way down, immediately at the foot of Factory street, the foot prints of a man were found in the snow, and on reaching the river, a hole in the ice, since eight or ten feet from the shore was found. Several other persons, who had been attracted by the cries, gathered around. With the aid of grappling hooks a search was instituted, and in a few moments the body of a man was drawn out. Some half an hour or more had elapsed before the body was recovered, and the efforts at resuscitation were fruitless. The body was identified yesterday as that of Daniel McCauley, a resident of Webster street. The deceased had been in the employ of Messrs. Phillips Bros., oil cloth dealers, St. Clair street, and latterly has peddled table covers about the city. He has been intemperate to some extent, and it is supposed that while under the influence of liquor he accidentally fell into the river on the ice. He was about thirty-five or forty years of age, and was married, but has not lived with his wife for some years. The jury found a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

Serious Accident in Brownstown.

On Tuesday afternoon a man named John Rosenthal, employed as a carpenter at Messrs. Jones & Laughlin's Iron Works, in East Birmingham, met with a very serious accident. It appears that he started to go on an empty coal car up the incline railway to the chuckhouse, on the side of the hill in Brownstown. The track was covered with ice and snow, which caused the coal car to slip from the track when it was about half way up the plane, on the trestle work. Rosenthal was pitched to the ground, a distance of about twenty-five feet, receiving very serious injuries. He was picked up and carried to his home in Lower St. Clair township, by a passing train. The extent of his injuries has not yet been ascertained, but it was first supposed he could not survive his injuries, but he gradually improved and is now considered out of danger.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ILLICIT DISTILLING.—George and Jeremiah Ralston, who were arrested on Tuesday, in Butler county, by U. S. Deputy Marshal Gillespie, for the illicit distilling of liquor, had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Gamble yesterday. It is alleged that the father of the young men was the proprietor of a distillery in Worth township, but ostensibly relinquished the business, while in fact the machinery and appurtenances had been removed to another part of the farm, where the business was carried on illicitly. Deputy Marshal Gillespie having received information of the fact, proceeded to Ralston's residence, but the men were sent from home, took his two sons into custody. The machinery used in the distillery was found in different parts of the farm, having been secreted, as is alleged by the father, who had received an intimation of the charge made against them. The Commissioner decided that the evidence was sufficient to hold the parties, and accordingly committed them to jail, in default of bail, for trial.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—This Fair is rapidly drawing to a close, and those who have not attended it should do so before the close of the week. The voting on the valuable set of buggy harness stood as follows at the close of the polls last night: Alderman Samuel McMasters, 75; James Maginn, 27; S. A. Barr, 11; J. M. Gazzam, 10; W. H. Devore, 10; Wm. Ward, 5; Owen Fitzsimmons, 2. In the contest for the firemen's hat, belt and coat, to be awarded to the Captain of the Fire Company receiving the highest number of votes, the Neptune stood ahead last night. Messrs. R. H. Hartley & Co., of Wood street, have donated a large, elegant trunk, valued at seventy-five dollars, to the Fair, which will be disposed of at the Orphans' Booth. The chances in the different articles are going off quite rapidly.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There is no disputing the fact, the Florences are attractive and pleasing performers, as was made manifest last night by the large and enthusiastic audience in attendance. Florence's specialty "Inshavogue" was admirably performed last evening, and himself and accomplished wife were the recipients of frequent and hearty applause. At the close of the play Florence was called and presented with three cheers. To-night these popular comedians will appear in "Ireland as it is," and the "Yankee Housekeeper."

CARD EXTRAORDINARY.—Such is the heading of an announcement in the amusement column, of Mrs. W. J. Florence's benefit, which will take place to-morrow evening. On that occasion an unusually attractive bill will be presented, and parties desiring seats may secure them to-day at the box office of the Opera House.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The magnificent spectacle "Undine" was witnessed last evening by another crowded audience, a large number of ladies being present. The performance passed off smoothly, the machinery and mechanical effects working to perfection. The costly and brilliant costumes worn by the ballet, and the graceful skill of the three principal *danseuses*, Wesmael, Venturoli and Lupo, make the grand Ballet D'Alba the most attractive ever presented on the Pittsburgh stage. Several new and pleasing dances were introduced last evening, and new features will be introduced every evening during its stay, which is positively limited to Saturday night.

To-night, Hernandez, the popular pantomimist, will jump through the body of a man, and do other wonderful things.

MASONIC HALL.—Dupree & Benedict's Minstrels opened last evening to a fair audience, and gave a fine entertainment. The troupe is a strong one. They perform again to-night.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

DESTROYING A COAL PIT ENTRANCE.

P. Y. Hitte lodged an information yesterday against Michael Burlback, of Middletown, in which the prosecutor states that on the 1st of May, 1866, he leased a house and lot in East Deer township to the defendant, giving him the privilege to take sufficient coal out of a coal pit on the lot for his use, but he now alleges that Burlback has maliciously broken down the entrance to the pit, destroyed the pillars and caused the slate to fall and blockade the entrance. A warrant for the arrest of the accused has been issued.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, living on Grant street, brought suit yesterday against Wm. Henry, living on St. Mary's Avenue, Lawrenceville, for larceny by bailee. The parties it appears were both in the business of peddling cloths and carpets, and the defendant had left Mrs. McLaughlin and represented that he was in destitute circumstances and in need of clothing. Upon the strength of this Mrs. McLaughlin gave him cloth for twelve suits, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, which he was to sell and return the money to her. He returned the cloth, but refused to return the money, upon being questioned refused to return or give any satisfaction in regard to the remainder of the goods and money entrusted to him. He was arrested on an officer's hands for the arrest of the accused.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

STOLE A WOMAN.

John Robinson, a resid nt of High street, appeared yesterday and made an information against Dennis Ragan charging him with stealing a woman. Robinson alleges that Ragan attacked his depondent's wife on High street on Tuesday night, threw her down and beat her in several times. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

Before Alderman Humbert.]

A woman named Mrs. Mary Shitz, residing on Pennsylvania avenue, was arrested yesterday by the Market constable for stealing a pound roll of butter from a confectionary store on Market. She was also arrested in the act, pursued, and the butter recovered. She was committed to the Workhouse, but the count yman declined to prosecute her and she was discharged.

Before Alderman Donaldson.]

STOLE A POCKET-BOOK.

A lady named Mrs. Davis, residing in Allegheny, lo ged suit against Caroline Eisenhauser, for larceny a pocket-book containing about $60, given to the latter for safe keeping on Market. Upon Mrs Davis, who was in the act of making purchases, demanding the money, she was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing on the 29th inst., in default of two hundred dollars bail.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN and the market attracted a large crowd in the middle, and the heads of statesmen are somewhat perplexed. When mining stocks are high we may expect things to go on swimmingly (though rather a cool comparison this kind of weather), and have no more hitches, just like the people buying Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Blankets and Dry Goods at the Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street. They look at the goods, ask the price, find they have been marked down at least fifty per cent. below cost, pay down the money and walk away, well satisfied that they "*might go farther and fare worse.*"

How to Keep Water Pipes from Freezing.

Wrap them with hair felt. It costs but little and saves expensive repairs and a world of trouble. Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street.

DEPEND UPON IT, MOTHERS, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

SUCCESSFUL, BECAUSE OF SUPERIOR MERIT. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in our bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice. trh-tf

Desirable Private Residence and Grounds for Sale.

The very desirable and handsome residence of James P. Tanner, Esq., situated on the corner of Cliff, Gum and Bedford streets. The lot fronts on Cliff street seventy-five feet; extends back along Gum street 280 feet to Bedford Avenue, (a sixty foot street.) The improvements consist of an elegant modern style, three story brick mansion, (imitation of stone,) containing sixteen commodious rooms, with all the modern improvements incident to a first-class dwelling; outbuildings complete. Terms exceedingly easy. See advertisement of Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland.

The Great Skatorial Contest for the Championship of the United States.

This exciting contest will positively come off at the ever popular Central Park Skating Grounds on Penn street, Ninth Ward, throughout the whole of next week, and it promises to be undoubtedly the most interesting affair of the kind ever witnessed in this country. It will be recollected that Mr. E. T. Goodrich, of Chicago, won the champion medal at the great national contest held at Worcester in that city, and he is now challenged by Mr. Frank Swift, of New York, who is an aspirant for the championship. Our citizens will therefore have a rare opportunity of witnessing the extraordinary performances of these most accomplished skaters.

ABSENT.—Dr. Aborn will necessarily be absent from Pittsburgh for two or three weeks from to-day, January 21st. On his return will be permanently at his office thereafter, during hours of practice.

How to Save Fuel.

Wrap your steam pipes with hair felt. It costs but little and will save the price of it in a very short time. Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street.

Debility and Emaciation

Both result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these alarming symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient regains his usual personal appearance. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have attained a world-wide popularity in such cases, and have been proven the best and safest means of removing constipation, toning the stomach, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every symptom of nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and beneficial effects are highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health. As a preventative in the malaria of the Mississippi valley it has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high indorsement accorded to this excellent tonic. Many other preparations, purporting to be similar, have been introduced, and have perished one by one, while the popularity of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS continues to increase, and is now recognized as a standard household remedy. The success which attends the use of the Bitters evinces at once its virtues in all cases of debility and diseases of the stomach. Certificates, almost without number, have been published, attesting its truly marvellous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And at this time it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to its excellence. It is the only genuine article of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS. It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal constitutional cause, and that to use washes or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive in, not to cure the disease. But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SALT RHEUM PILLS are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples